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NEW DEAL TO INDIAN NAVY MEN

STUDENTS TO DEFY BAN

Clash With Punjab Govt. On Independence Day Inevitable

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance meetings, processions or any gathering of five or more than five persons have been banned.

The Punjab Students' Congress has decided to hoist the National Flag on the Independence Day in the compound of the Provincial Congress in the Bradlaugh Hall. This decision of the students has caused a stir in both official and non-official circles, because it will be the first mass action against, Punjab Coalition Ministry to which the Congress is a major partner.

So far as the students are concerned they seem to be determined and clash between students and Government is inevitable. To this stand of the students the Punjab Congress Socialist Party has given its moral support. The students' stand is that it was a question of their civil liberty and none could stop them from hoisting the National Flag on the Independence Day.

Servicemen Need Not Fear

Sardar To Make Statement Shortly

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Home Member Sardar Patel, I learn, will shortly make a statement assuring Indian Services that with the transference of control from Whitehall to New Delhi, their emoluments and conditions of service would remain unaltered and that they would enjoy as much security of tenure as they hitherto did under India Secretary

This is expected to allay the apprehensions recently created amongst servicemen and may desist at least the Indian wing from claiming compensation

Henderson Returning To London To Submit Report

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (API): During the past two or three weeks the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India has been engaged in discussions in New Delhi with the Home, Defence and Finance Members of the Government of India, on the question of compensation for Civil Officers appointed by the Secretary of State and Officers of the Indian Armed Forces whose services may be prematurely terminated for constitutional reasons. These discussions are now concluded, and Mr. Henderson is returning to London to report to His Majesty's Government says a 'communique'.

RIN Commission Indicts Commander King

REVEALING FACTS WHICH LED TO FEBRUARY MUTINY

Systematic Deception & Racial Discrimination In Service

NEW DELHI, January 20,(A.P.I.): The report of Commission of Inquiry on the R.I.N. Mutiny of February last year has now been received and considered by the Government of India. In the observations that follow, the Government first recapitulate briefly the main conclusions of the Commission; Secondly, state the remedial action so far taken, and finally record their own conclusions.

Announcing their conclusions the Interim Government declare their intention to take every step to put right the grievances revealed by the report.

LESSONS OF MUTINY

The lessons of the mutiny, the Government say, are:—

FIRSTLY, that officers must consider the welfare of their men before their own comfort or safety and that grievances must not be explained away but redressed, and

SECONDLY, too rapid an expansion without proper provision for the training of officers is unwise, and the aim of the service in peace must be to prepare for expansion in war.

"If these lessons are remembered this tragic chapter in the history of the R.I.N. may not be entirely without good results", the Government proceed. "While the Government of India wish that every officer of the R.I.N. should remember these lessons, they feel that in the present circumstances it would serve no useful purpose to dwell too much on the past or to indulge in recriminations against those who made mistakes during the stress of war and in the abnormal conditions which followed.

TASK OF R.I.N.

'It is now the task of the R.I.N. to build up a national service responsible to the national will, proud of its record in war and looking forward to a fine future. In building up such a structure, the first requirement is that the service must have confidence in itself. In this, undoubtedly, one of the first factors will be the gradual nationalisation of the officers' cadre.

The Interim Government propose to take every step to put right the grievances revealed by this report, and they are confident that the Navy will respond, and that its future will be a matter for pride to the whole country".

Government mention that the Inquiry Commission is unanimous that the basic cause of the mutiny was widespread discontent arising mainly from a number of service grievances which had remained unredressed for some time and were aggravated by the political situation.

NO PARTY POLITICS

With reference to politics, the Government of India express their belief that health in the affairs of the country is to be encouraged, but that the use of politics as a lever to get grievances redressed is highly dangerous and must be discouraged in the interests of the service.

"Officers and men are being instructed that although every man is entitled to his personal views, participation in party politics is not admissible to members of such a service".

The Government of India concur in the view of the Commission that many of the causes from which the mutiny arose were due to over-rapid expansion. Naval Headquarters have recommended that an adequate safety margin of regular officers and ratings should be maintained in peace in the training, drafting and leave reserved, and that an efficient training must be built up in peace. The Government of India are considering their recommendations.

PAY, ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS

The questions of pay, allowances and pensions and other conditions of service are being examined by the Post-War Pay Committee, an inter-service body appointed by the Defence Department, who will make recommendations to the Government of India.

With regard to canteens, Government say, what is required is that the present naval canteens should be improved in India. This is being done. As for the demand that when outside India the R.I.N. should be permitted to use the N.A.A.F.I.; this question is being taken up with the Admiralty.

The possibility of widening the scope for promotion to commissioned rank from the lower deck is being examined and steps are being taken to nationalise the R.I.N. completely.

REPORT AT A GLANCE

In their 600-page report, the Commission make the following among other points:—

In all 74 ships, four flotillas and 20 shore establishments including four major bases joined the mutiny.

CASUALTIES: Nine ratings and one officer killed. Forty-one ratings, including two B. O. R.'s and one officer wounded.

The mutiny was not organised by an outside agency. It was not pre-planned.

Politics and political influence had a very great effect in unsettling men's loyalty and in preparing the ground for the mutiny and in the prolongation and spread of the mutiny after it had started. The glorification of the I.N.A. had undoubtedly a most unsettling effect on the morale of the men of the services.

The mutiny never assumed the shape of a political revolt.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST OFFICERS

The naval authorities did not take more active steps before the mutiny.

The Flag Officer Bombay, did not step in over Commander King's head on hearing of the complaint about his conduct on or by the 11th February, 1946.

The Duty Officers on the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th did not take more active steps over food and did not inform the Commanding Officer of the situation nor did the C.O. inform the F.O.B. in regard to it until 09.45 hours on the 18th.

There was indecision and inaction on the part of Com. King on the morning of the 18th February.

The F.O.B. failed to appreciate the situation and waited until 12.00 hours

(Continued on page 5)

Field-Marshal Montgomery (left), photographed, during his recent visit to Moscow, with Marshal Stalin (right), at a private Conference at the Kremlin. This is the first photograph of Marshal Stalin, after the recent rumours of his illness.

Burmese "Reds" Launch "Do Or Die" Struggle

RANGOON, Jan. 20. (Reuter): Armed British and Burmese troops and police guarded important centres in Rangoon to-day after a threat by "Red Flag" communists to "storm" the Government Offices.

At the Government of Burma Secretariat, police turned a hose on the huge crowd which refused to disperse. Elaborate police and military precautions have been in force since yesterday and over 1,000 troops and police have been on duty inside the secretariat grounds.

At the 'Red Flag' Headquarters, 30-year-old Thakin Soe, the Party's leader, supervised drilling and training of hundreds of his followers.

U. Soe told Reuter": 'This is going to be a 'Do or Die' struggle. Let them (troops and police) shoot us if they dare. They will know what backing we have throughout the country."

U. Soe said that to-day's demonstration was a reprisal to the police lathi charge on his followers on Monday when about 30 communists were injured.

The Communists, U. Soe declared, were determined not to withdraw from the Rangoon area until their demands were conceded by the Government. These include unconditional release of 22 arrested communists who are on a week-old hunger-strike, an inquiry into the lathi charge incident and punishment of those responsible for it.

The Burma Government Secretariat this morning looked like a vast military camp with officers and men apparently awaiting "zero hour".

Nevertheless the Government Departments functioned normally, but hundreds of officials were absent. Lorry-loads of food and stores continued to arrive during the morning.

High officials who were at their desks appeared very anxious. "Anything may happen at any time", one official said.

The officer-in-charge of police units on duty at the Secretariat declared: "Surely they (the communists) will have a rough passage if they try to be tough. We are prepared for any emergency". The Officer, however, declined to confirm reports that the police as well as the troops had orders to shoot if necessary.

The communists, whose ranks swelled considerably during the day with the arrival of boat-loads of "Red Flag" men from the northern districts, were still in-conclave at the cantonment gardens at dusk to-day.

At the Secretariat and other centres, police and military vigil was unrelaxed.

A communist spokesman said that the party leaders were still discussing "tactics". He added that the newly-arrived comrades probably needed rest after their long journey before participating in the demonstration which might, therefore, be postponed until to-morrow.

Some observers here claim that the communists are supported by "some interested foreigners", while others say that they have ample funds at their disposal from looting and other activity in the districts.

Not only the "Red Flag" communists but most of the other Burmese political parties—"Red Shirt" communists and Myochits—are reported to be recruiting "volunteers" with the result that Burma's "private armies" have been gaining strength all round.

The city had been alerted since early morning and most shops and stores remained closed and schools declared a week's holiday. An air of tense expectancy prevailed throughout the city as communists gathered in the suburbs of Rangoon ready to march towards Government offices.

"RED FLAG" COMMUNIST KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

One "Red Flag" Communist was killed and four others seriously wounded in Kaing District, Upper Burma, last week-end in a clash with the Police, according to reports received here. The Police tried to eject Communists who had occupied a Government building. They were reported to have used harmless smoke bombs against the Communists and 25 of them including 5 women, were arrested.

Burma Talks Postponed Again

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): There was a last-minute postponement today of the second Downing Street meeting between the Burmese leaders and the British Cabinet.

The Burmese leaders are meeting for private consultations this evening. The next meeting between the leaders and the Cabinet has been fixed for Wednesday.

Sino-French Battle For Paracel Islands

WOMEN GUERILLAS' GALLANT RESISTANCE IN HANOI

Viet-Nam Chief's Peace Offer To New Govt. Of France

NANKING, Jan. 20, (Reuter): The Chinese paper, "Hsing Min Pao", in an unconfirmed report today quoted General Pai Chunghsi, Minister for National Defence, as stating that French troops recently landed in Paracel Islands and clashed with the Chinese garrison there.

General Pai was also reported as saying that discussions were under way between the Chinese and the French Government regarding the status of Paracel Islands, about 150 miles south of the Hainan Island, off the South China Coast.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER ISLANDS

The French occupied Paracel Islands in 1938 with the consent of the Chinese to prevent them falling into the hands of the Japanese. It was then agreed that this did not imply any concession by either France or China on the question of sovereignty. After the war, the French again hoisted their Flag on Paracels, but on January 19 it was learned that Chinese troops had landed on some of the Islands.

HONGKONG, Jan. 20. (U.P.A.): Guerillas with women and girls in the ranks are running the barricades of rubble in a desperate last-ditch defence of the Students' Hostel southwest of Hanoi where the French lost "many scores of lives" trying to storm the ruins after shelling, Viet-Nam Radio said to-day.

"Viet Nam soldiers of the Self-Defence Corps and also some women and girls stayed behind the heaps of bricks and stones shooting down all assailants who ventured toward the buildings," the broadcast said.

The Radio added that the French are meeting "stubborn resistance" in the attack which is now in the third day. The Radio said one building had been wrecked by shellfire and two others burned down. The broadcast reported that French attempts to push into Thentri village, southeast of Hanoi, were repulsed.

The Radio also reported that a meeting of various resistance Guerilla groups a few days ago under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh pledged to "carry on the fight to final victory."

NO CHANGE IN HANOI SITUATION

HANOI, Jan. 20. (Reuter): The situation in Hanoi has not changed, and 20 yards along the Pont de Rapides Road to China still remains the furtherest French outpost from the Tongking Capital, with French infantry looking through peepholes at Viet-Nom positions, Cables Doon Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent.

The airfield is now cordoned with mines and machinegun posts after abortive infiltrations by Viet-Namese forces, who lost 27 dead in their last attempt to blow up some bomb—carrying Spitfires.

It is a strange positional kind of warfare at Pont de Rapides, adds the corresponden, with the Viet-Namese attacking in small groups wearing Japanese headgears and being thrown back by the French using handgren-

300,000 "REDS" TRAPPED

PEIPING, Jan. 20 (APA): Chinese press reports said today that 300,000 Communists had been trapped by Chinese Government troops in the Chihsien region 48 miles north-east of Changchun, the Manchurian capital.

There was no official confirmation of the report, however.

EIGHT INJURED IN SINGAPORE HARBOUR CLASH

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20, (Reuter): Eight persons were injured when a crowd of 400 workers twice attacked the Singapore harbour fire station last night and this morning with stones, bottles and pieces of wood.

Firemen using hoses helped the harbour police armed with revolvers to repel the attacks.

A superintendent of the fire brigade and four firemen and policemen were injured by missiles.

Later this morning most of the harbour workers involved in the attack were reported back at work, but armed police are guarding the fire station.

The cause of the clash is unknown.

ades brought from Germany.

It is unofficially estimated that here are 350,000 armed Viet-Namese in Indo-China.

VIET-NAM PROPOSES FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE.

HANOI, Jan 20 (Reuter): Dr. Ho Chi Minh, the Viet-Nam President, congratulated M. Vincent Auriol, the new French President, according to the Viet-Nam radio to-day, and appealed to him to take active steps to end the bloodshed in Indo-China.

Viet-Nam radio says the U.P.A., quoted the message saying, "I approach you to propose immediate peace in order to avoid death and ruin for the two countries and re-establish the former friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. I declare Viet-Nam wants nothing but independence within the family of the French Union."

Dr. Ho Chi Minh added, says "Reuter" "Aware of your great kindness and high principles, I am about to propose to you immediate peace to avert death and ruin for our two countries and to restablish cooperation and friendship between our peoples. We must re-establish paece to save the lives of young Frenchmen and young Viet-Namese".

AMTUS SALAM'S CONDITION "VERY GRAVE"

SIRONDHI, (Noakhali), Jan. 20 (API): Miss Amtus Salam's condition is causing anxiety.

"Her condition is very grave", Dr. Miss Sushila Nayyar, who is attending on her here, told the A.P.I. this afternoon.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Sirondhi —the village where Miss Amtus Salaam of Sevagram Ashram has been fasting for the last 24 days for the sake of Hindu-Muslim unity—at 8-30 this morning. He left Atakhora a bit earlier than usual this morning and covered the distance of about one and half miles in 75 minutes.

Mahatma Gandhi remained silent on the way as he has been observing silence since midday yesterday.

Immediately on his arrival, Mahatma Gandhi went straight to the bedside of Miss Amtus Salaam.

She was too weak to speak.

Mahatma Gandhi too did not speak as his silence was to continue till midday.

With one hand placed on her head, Mahatma Gandhi continued sitting there, with anxious look on his face, saying nothing.

On the way Mahatma Gandhi halted at three Muslim houses. As he proceeded, those following him shouted "Allah-ho-Akbar" and "Bande-mataram".

Mahatma Gandhi is staying at Thakurbari and will proceed tomorrow morning to Kethuri the sixteenth village on his village-to-village tour".

"Resigned Herself To God"

SIRONDHI, (Noakhali), Jan. 20, (API): Miss Sushila Nayyar, asked acout Miss Amtus Salaam's fast and her present condition said "today is the twentyfifth day of Miss Amtus Salaam's fast. She started the fast with a temperature of 104 degrees. High fever and severe cough persisted for 12 days. Now fever has subsided and the cough is less. Nevertheless, she has become very weak and has not been able to drink sufficient water for the last three days. Her condition is causing anxiety. Though life is ebbing, she is at peace and cheerful.

So far as those near her bedside tell, she has completely resigned herself to God. She insists on the Quoran and the Geeta being read to her daily.

Mahatma Gandhi feelingly referred to Miss Amtus Salaam in his yesterday's postprayer speech and described her as a Muslim in the real sense of the term.

STOP PRESS

HENDERSON TO MEET JINNAH

KARACHI, Jan. 20 (API). Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, while on his return journey to London is expected to arrive Karachi tomorrow. He will have an interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League at Malir.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE BULLION BY AIR

KARACHI, Jan. 20. (API): An attempt to smuggle Bullion by air from Sourabaya into India was foiled by the local Customs officials when they seized gold dollars worth about Rs. 25,000 in possession of a Sindhi merchant during the weekend.

ITALIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

ROME, Jan. 20. (Reuter): The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, to-night tendered the resignation of his Government.

CAWNPORE 'S.O.S.' TO NEHRU.

CAWNPORE. Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): Cawnpore Labour situation is fast deteriorating and immediate intervention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mr. Jagjiwan Ram has been sought by the city Congress Committee.

BR. JOURNALISTS TO STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 20. (I.P.A.): Members of the National Union of Journalists working for Reuters and other British Press associations may resort to strike as a result of the ballot by members on the N.U.J.'s demand for a minimum wage of 15 guineas.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES FROM AUSTRIA?

LONDON, Jan. 20, (UPA): The withdrawal of Allied Forces from Austria within 90 days from the coming into force of the treaty was suggested by the Western Powers at today's meeting of Foreign Ministers Deputies.

Arab League Accepts Indian Invitation

CAIRO, Jan. 20. (A.P.A.): The Arab League to-day accepted the Indian invitation to attend the Asian Economic and Cultural Congress in March.

Previously Mr. Jinnah had asked the Arab League not to attend the Congress, claiming that the invitation had also been made to Jewish organisations. But later the League was informed that the only Jewish institution invited was the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The Arab League's delegates have not yet been appointed.

CEYLON DELEGATES.

COLOMBO, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): Four Ceylon ministers are to be sent by the Government as official delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference to be held in New Delhi in March next.

RANGOON, Jan. 20. (Reuter): The people of the Shan States staged a mass rally yesterday to re-affirm their support of the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League's policy, according to a telegram received at the A. F. P. F. L. Headquarters here to-day.

The telegram added that the Shans endorsed A.F.P.F.L. arrangements—both interim and long-term—regarding frontier areas.

America Offers Treaty Of Friendship With India

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): The United States Government is ready to negotiate a treaty of friendship, Commerce and Navigation with India as soon as "commercial safeguards" in the Government of India act of 1935 are scrapped, the State Department disclosed today.

The State Department published a letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton, to the Democratic Congressman, Mr. Emanuel Celler clarifying the United States' position on trade treaty with India. Mr. Clayton wrote: "The question has been discussed with officials of the Government of India on several occasions. The United States naturally would not wish to conclude a commercial treaty with India unless the most-favoured nation treatment were granted".

Pointing out that Indian Nationalist opinion has been agitating for elimination of "commercial safeguards" and privileges and that the Indian Government considers these privileges an impassable obstacle in granting the treatment deserved by the United States, Mr. Clayton stated that "conclusion of a commercial treaty between India and the United States is dependent upon constitutional progress, including negotiation of a treaty between India and the United Kingdom, which presumably will concede only such privileges as India is willing to grant a third country".

BYRNES SIGNS PEACE TREATIES.

Mr. James F. Byrnes today signed the peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria as his last official act before leaving the post of the Secretary of State.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Previous Closing	30.42
Today's Opening	30.12
Difference	—30
Today's Closing	29.90
Difference	—32

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 38-1/4, General Motors dol. 55-1/2, United States Steel Common dol. 70-1/2, United States Steel Preference dol. 146 bid.—(Reuter).

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INDEPENDENCE DAY

Gandhiji To Observe At Kamalpur

BADALKOTE (Noakhali), Jan. 20, (API): Mahatma Gandhi will, according to his present programme, be at the village of Kamalpur on Jan. 26 when the independence day will be celebrated throughout India.

It is learnt that barring the hoisting of national flags at workers' camps and Congress offices, there will be no other activities such as 'prabhat ferries' or public meetings.

At Kamalpur, the day will be observed in silence. There will be no demonstration of any kind.

Cases Against League Volunteers To Be Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The Sind League Ministry has decided to withdraw Criminal cases filed recently against 37 League volunteers who were arrested some days ago.

Gandhiji Prescribes Self-Help For Nation's Ills

Running To Political Parties For Succour Is No Solution, Warns Mahatma

ARAKHORA (Noakhali), Jan. 20 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi, who was addressing his prayer meeting at Badalkote on Saturday, said that a short while before the prayer a Muslim friend at whose house Mahatma Gandhi had halted on his way to Badalkote approached him and said that if there was a settlement between Mr. Jinnah and himself, peace would be established in our country. Mahatma Gandhi's answer was that he did not maintain illusions and he never ascribed to himself any superior powers.

MEETINGS WITH JINNAH

He had met Mr. Jinnah many times, as the people knew, and their meetings had been marked by nothing but friendliness: yet the results were of a negative character.

The fact was, Mahatma Gandhi continued, that a leader was made by his followers. He reflected in a clearer manner the aspirations lying dormant among the masses. This was the future not only of India but of all the world. What he would, therefore, suggest to both the Hindus and the Muslim was that they should not look to the Muslim League or the Congress or the Hindu Mahasabha for a solution of their daily problem of life. For that they should look towards themselves and if they did that then their desire for neighbourly peace would be reflected by the leaders.

Political institutions might be left to deal with specifically political questions. But how much did they know about the daily needs of individuals. If a neighbour was ailing would they run to the Congress or the League to ask them what should be done? That was an unthinkable proposition.

JINNAH'S ADVICE NOT ENOUGH

The previous evening Mahatma Gandhi had quoted Mr. Jinnah's advice that women should rapidly be rescued from illiteracy. But, said Mahatma Gandhi, that was not enough. Was the condition of literate men any better for their literacy? Were they not, Mahatma Gandhi asked, subject to the passing fashions of the political world? Germany, which had lain so long under Hitler proved what he meant; as all knew it was in a sorry plight today. It was not literacy or learning which made a man, but education for real life. What did it matter if they knew everything but did not know how to live in brotherliness with their neighbours?

The Mahatma continued: "If some people had committed grievous mistakes in their dealings with their neighbours, they should repent and ask the pardon of God. If he granted pardon well and good but if He did not, even then it did not matter.

Mahatma Gandhi added that in a book of sayings of the Prophet he had found that man should never leave an error uncorrected. Otherwise he would be hauled up on the Day of Judgment and find no favour in the eyes of God.

It was not enough, he said, that they acquired the art of reading, writing, etc., but it was necessary that they should learn the art of living on friendly terms with the neighbours. They should rescue womenfolk who formed half their numbers from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition.

Men should live in co-operation and work for common good. For this they should not look up to political parties for direction but to their own souls or God.

Personally, Mahatma Gandhi said, he had engaged himself wholly to that task. He would not leave this part of the country alive if his work remained unaccomplished. If he succeeded in overcoming the distrust of his Muslim brethren in establishing the fact that after all it was the daily things of life such as he had mentioned which mattered most then its effect would be felt not merely in this part of the country but over the whole of India and as such might even deeply affect the future peace of the world.

Mahatma To Persuade Amtus Salam To Give Up Fast?

ATAKHORA (Noakhali) Jan. 19, (API): When Mahatma Gandhi arrives at the village of Sirondhi tomorrow morning, he will immediately go to see Miss Amtus Salam who, tomorrow will be completing the 23rd day of her fast.

It is considered likely that Mahatma Gandhi, who specially changed his day of silence from Monday to Sunday, in order to be able to talk to her may persuade her to give up her fast.

BOYCOTT AGAINST INDIAN TRADERS

Appeal To Europeans In S. Africa Not To Support Move

CAPETOWN Jan. 19. (Reuter): The Johannesburg Working Committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress decided to appeal to Europeans not to support the boycott begun against Indian traders in some country towns.

A statement issued by the Committee says: "Such disastrous activities can neither help Europeans to ignore the decisions of the U.N.O. nor remedy the serious situation created by the Indian embargo on the export of Hessian jute products to South Africa."

"The Committee discussed ways and means for safeguarding Indian traders from losses which the boycott may inflict on them."

Kolhapur State Employees Strike Continues

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 20. (API): The strike of Government servants, medical workers and sugar factory labourers continues on the 12th day today. The recent announcement of interim relief by the Council of Administration has not affected the situation so far and strikers appear to be firm in their resolve to continue the strike until their full demands are conceded.

Negotiation between the Prime Minister of the State and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, who has been deputed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to go into the question of strike, are proceeding.

13 IRANIAN OFFICIALS EXECUTED

TEHERAN, Jan. 20 (A.P.A.): A local newspaper reported yesterday that 13 former Iranian officers had been executed in Tabriz, Ardabil, and Mahabad, for their alleged desertion last year to join the rebel Azerbaijan and Kurdistan forces.

The newspaper Kahan also reported that Pesrdoon Ibrahimi, Public Prosecutor in the rebel Pishevari Government had been executed in Tabriz.

AUDACIOUS KNOCK BY ADHIKARI

Baroda's Firm Position In Ranji Trophy Semi-Final

BARODA, Jan. 20 (API): On the third day of the West Zone semi-final for the Ranji Trophy, Baroda, after dismissing Gujerat for 192 runs in their first innings, had made 238 runs for the loss of eight wickets in their second innings at close of play today.

Gujerat first innings closed after ten minutes play today when Ram Hazare, the last man in, was caught behind the wicket off Vijay Hazare. Khambatta carried his bat with a faultless 48 to his credit.

Baroda met with an early reversal when Shankerrao lifted Kesari to Khambatta at midoff, but Adhikari, who occupied the vacant crease and Yakub Sheikh the opening batsman put on 104 runs for the second wicket before the later, who was three runs short of his individual half century, was caught by Prithviraj off Deepak.

Hazare joined Adhikari. Soon Kesari struck a blow for Gujerat when he clean bowled Adhikari and Gulmahomed with successive balls. Nimbalkar averted a hattrick but was soon out caught of F. Jasu Patel.

The Yuvraja of Baroda stopped the rot and helped Vijay Hazare to carry the total to 174 when tea was taken.

With a three off Jotindra Shodhan, who had taken the newball after tea, Hazare hoisted the 200 of the innings and a little later his own individual fifty. However, three runs later, he was clean bowled by J. Shodhan. Naidu then joined the Yuvraja of Baroda and at 219 offered a catch to Mankad off J. Shodhan which was accepted.

A few minutes before close Amir Elahi fell a victim to Vinoo Mankad when he stopped a straight one with his pads.

Vivek Hazare and the Yuvraja of Baroda played out the time without further loss and stumps were drawn for the day at 238 after Baroda had scored 238 for eight wickets.

SCORE BOARD

BARODA (First Innings)	**370**
GUJERAT (First Innings)	
Vinoo Mankad b Vivek Hazare	44
Alimuddin c Nimbalkar b Ahmed Patel	6
Bikhu Patel b Vijay Hazare	17
Prithviraj b Vivek Hazare	28
J. Shodhan c Vijaya Hazare b Amir Elahi	14
P. N. Khambatta (not out)	48
D. P. Medh c Adhikari b Vivek Hazare	1
K. P. Kesari c Nimbalkar b Ahmed Patel	20
Deepak Shodhan b Ahmed Patel	0
Jasu Patel c Nimbalkar b Vijaya Hazare	2
Ram Hazare c Nimbalkar b Vijaya Hazare	0
Extras	12
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Vijay Hazare	36.2	13	68	3
Ahmed Patel	20	3	71	3
Amir Elahi	27	6	70	1
Vivek Hazare	13	2	21	3

BARODA (Second Innings):

Yakub Shaikh c Prithviraj b Deepak Shodhan	47
Shankerrao c Khambatta b Kesari	1
Adhikari b Kesari	69
Vijay Hazare c and b J. Shodhan	56
Gulmahomed b Kesari	0
Nimbalkar c J. Shodhan b Jasu Patel	0
Yuvraja of Baroda (batting)	38
M. M. Naidu c Vinoo Mankad b J. Shodhan	2
Amir Elahi lbw Vinoo Mankad	7
Vivek Hazare (not out)	0
Ahmed Patel (to bat)	
Extras	18
Total for eight wickets at close	238

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
J. Shodhan	16	6	22	2
Kesari	26	8	55	3
Vinoo Mankad	25	5	65	1
Deepak Shodhan	16	5	43	1
Jasu Patel	13	3	20	1
Khambatta	2	0	7	0
Prithviraj	1	0	8	0

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE IN FINAL

Inter-Collegiate Hockey

Bombay, Monday.

The Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College earned the right to figure in the final of the inter-collegiate Hockey Tournament by accounting for the Grant Medical College by the margin of two goals to nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES:

At 3-40 p.m: Dockyards 'C' vs. Cathedral Old Boys. At 4-45 p.m. Bombay City vs. Bombay Greys.

R.I.N. Manoeuvres

EFNAKULAM, Jan. 19, (API): The first stage of the manoeuvre after war of the Royal Indian Navy off Cochin Coast concluded today (January 19) after exercises at sea under realistic conditions.

These manoeuvres in which a squadron of R.I.N. consisting of two sloops, two frigates and six minesweepers are participating, began on January 16 with signalling and communication exercises in the harbour.

All ships of the squadron now participating in the manoeuvres were ready tonight to leave Cochin harbour tomorrow for Karwar on the second stage of manoeuvres in that area. Here the Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Claude Auchinleck is expected to embark H.M.I.S 'Narbada' as guest of the Admiral.

Russia's First Newspaper Published 244 Years Ago

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (U.P.I.): The first Russian printed newspaper, says the Moscow Radio, appeared 244 years ago. The order to issue it was given by Peter I, who himself took part in the work. He read the proofs of the first number and sent news items for subsequent issues. Some of the numbers bearing his corrections have been preserved.

GOVT. HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay granted interview to Sir Homi Mehta and the Mayor of Bombay.

U.P. FACE PROSPECT OF DEFEAT

BENGAL—295 and 158
U. P.—95 and 125 for 7

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The United Provinces faced the prospect of defeat in their Ranji Trophy Match against Bengal at the close of play today when they were still 233 runs behind with 3 wickets in Hand. Bengal did not exercise their right to enforce the follow on and made 158 in their second innings the United Provinces being thus set the task of making 359 runs to win.

U. P. made 125 in their second innings for 7 wickets. The match will be continued tomorrow.

Although the pitch was still playing well, Bengal batsmen adopted stonewalling tactics scoring only 13 runs in the first hour. P. Chatterjee scored two runs in half an hour.

P. Roy, who in the first innings remained unbeaten with 112, again gave a bright display, showing that there were no terrors in the U. P. bowling. While he was keeping his end up, however, batsmen at the other end failed to give him any support. Roy was last out in trying a big hit off Waugh and the Bengal innings terminated after lasting 230 minutes.

SCORE BOARD

BENGAL (First Innings)	**295**
U. P. (First Innings)	**95**
BENGAL (SECOND INNINGS)	
D. Das b Ashundi	1
M. Sen b Waugh	13
P. Sen c Waugh b Narinder Singh	45
A. Garbis b Bashir Ahmed	8
P. Chatterjee c Jasseem Khan b Karim	16
S. Mustafi l.-b.-w b Bashir Ahmed	5
K. Battacharya b Bashir Ahmed	5
N. Chatterjee b Waukh	20
P. Roy b Waugh	28
S Banerjee l.-b.-w Bashir Ahmed	0
N. Choudhury (not out)	6
Extras	11
Total	156

UNITED PROVINCES (SECOND INNINGS)

M. K. Balendu Shah c P. Sen b S. Banerjee	4
Bashir Ahmed b P. N. Chaterjee	15
S. Khwaja (not out)	63
Jaseem Khan c and b N. Chowdhury	7
J. R. Phansalkar (run out)	5
K. R. Ashundi c Mustafi b N. Chowdhury	17
D. Waugh c P. Roy b N. Chowdhury	1
Narinder Singh c Mustafi b N. Chowdhury	3
Kaleemuddin (not out)	4
Extras	7
Total for seven wickets	125

HYDERABAD ALL OUT FOR 296 AGAINST MYSORE

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Hyderabad were all out today for 296 runs in their first innings in their match against Mysore in the final of the South Zone of the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy. At lunch today Mysore had made 87 runs for five wickets in their first innings.

MOVE TO REPRESENT INDIAN SOCCER TEAM IN 1948 OLYMPIAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): An Indian soccer team may participate in the 1948 Olympiad to be held in London, according to football circles in Calcutta.

It is stated that Mr. Moinul Huq, President of the All-India Football Federation, is keen on an Indian football team taking part in the meeting and will shortly sound all the provincial associations on the subject. When their opinions are obtained the question will be place before the A.-I.F.F. for decision.

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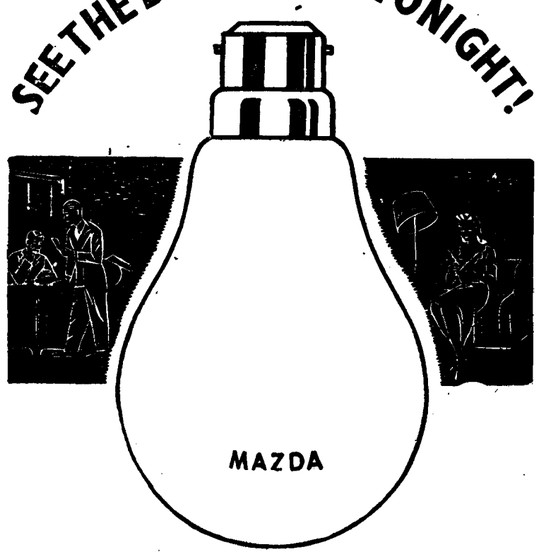

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INDIGESTION is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how can you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE

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This symbol represents the solicitude and zeal of every individual member of the Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association.

Their collaboration and integrated experience ensure the supply of paints of greater excellence than has been previously possible. It should now be unnecessary for the consumer in India to buy paints that do not carry the 'IPMA' symbol.

But it is never without a spirit of self-sufficiency that an indigenous industry can take root. So IPMA becomes a symbol of privilege and obligation. Privilege of the consumers' voluntary support to a National industry—and the industry's obligation to satisfy the country's needs. Remember this and buy paints that carry the symbol of Indian enterprise.

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M/S. RAVI PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH WORKS, LAHORE
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BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING—12th DAY

WEDNESDAY—22nd JANUARY, 1947.

DAY TICKETS:			SEASON TICKETS	
1st Enclosure	Gentlemen	Rs. 3-0-0	Gentlemen ..	Rs 50-0-0
	Ladies	3-0-0	Ladies	Rs 25-0-0
2nd Enclosure		1-4-0		

NOTICE

The Special Windows at the Members, First and Second Enclosures open for the sale of tickets for investments on single horses from 8.00 a. m. to 12.00 noon will be closed until further notice with effect from Wednesday, 15th January, 1947.

These Windows will remain open for the sale of Vouchers for Accumulators and Daily Treble Event Pool investments.

By Order of the Committee,
C. C. GULLILAND, Major
Secretary,
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NEW WEST END

'SUBHAS DAY' PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be Flag Salutation Ceremony to celebrate the Subhas Day' at 8 a.m., today, at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Shri Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will unfurl the National Flag and speak on the occasion.

Volunteers and Sevikas are informed to be present at the Congress House, at 7 a.m. sharp in uniform.

Forward Bloc Programme

There will be a Mass Flag Salutation, at 8-30 a.m., today, at the Gowalia Tank maidan which will be followed by short speeches after which, a rally with the joint co-operation of volunteer organisations of the city will be held.

In the evening there will be a mass meeting at Chowpaty, at 5 p.m.

Not For Transport Of French Troops

BOMBAY, Monday.

The French Consul in Bombay told and "Tullear", arrived in Bombay two days ago on their way to Madagascar. They are anchoring at Bombay harbour for the supply of water and coal and they will be, sailing for Madagascar in a day or two. Each of the tug-boats is carrying a crew of 25. These tug-boats are used to help the big ocean liners in the sea.

The French consul in Bombay told an Associated Press of India correspondent today that these tug-boats were merely anchoring at Bombay harbour for their supplies of fuel and coal, and they had nothing to do with the transport of French troops either to India-China or to France.

RAJKOT Jan. 17. (API): Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, Director of the Bhawnagar State Rural Reconstruction Centre at Ambla, has been elected President of the third Nadiad session of the Gujarat Primary Education Conference which will be held in March next.

STOP YOUR COLD ON THE SPOT

If you can't Smell . . . Can't Breathe Stop your Cold where it started

NINETY-SEVEN out of every hundred Colds commence in the Nose. Germs find the Nose the easiest way into the system. Your Nose, therefore, is the danger spot. Stop your Cold on the spot. You can do it with 'Mentholatum.' Apply this antiseptic breathable balm into the nostrils. It acts instantly. Its aromatic vapours clear the breathing passages, bringing swift ease and amazing comfort. 'Mentholatum' disperses congestion, soothes away irritation. 'Mentholatum' stays where it is put and its action lasts for hours. It is the quickest-acting remedy ever known for Head Colds, Catarrh and Coughs. For Chest Colds rub 'Mentholatum' on the Throat, Chest and Back. It draws out the inflammation and makes breathing easier. Sold in jars by all up-to-date dealers.

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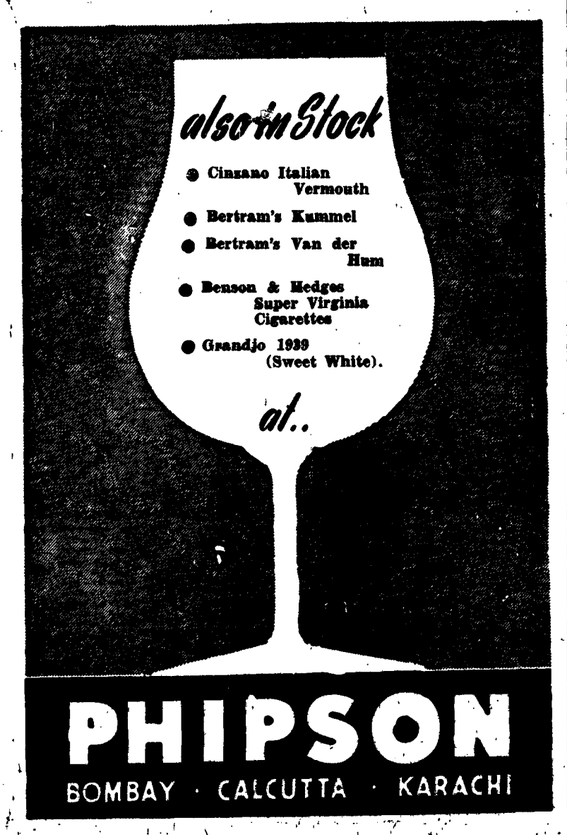

CITY AND SUBURBS

Hindu: Posh Vad 14, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 27, 1366.
Parsi: Amarded 20, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 5-25 p.m.
Hightide: 00-07, 11-30.
Lowtide: 06-16, 17-31.

Today's Engagements

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today, at 6 p.m., at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street. Dastur Bode will speak on "Gatha Ahunavaiti Yasna Ha 30."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. S. Dabu to speak on "New Ideals of Life", at Besant Hall, at 6-15 p.m., today.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Lenin Anniversary meeting at 7 p.m., today, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hal. Prof. D. D. Kosambi of Mathematics dept. of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, to preside.

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH: Prof. J. Hadamard of the French Academy will lecture on 'Psychological Conditions in Mathematical and Scientific Research', at 5-30 p.m., today, in the Physics Lecture Hall, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA: Inter-collegiate Clinical Union's exhibition extended today, tomorrow and Thursday, between 3 and 6 p.m.

SEAMEN'S UNION: Extraordinary general meeting at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Thakurdwar, at 4-30 p.m., today. Mr. Dinkar Desai to speak. Messrs. Adam Adil, N. V. Phadke, O C. Mendes and others to address.

DHARMANAGAR, MARINE LINES: Akhanda Hindusthan Conference to be presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar this evening.

STUDENTS' ESSAY COMPETITION

Mr. T. Abraham, President of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress announces that the B. P. S. C. has decided to conduct an essay competition on the subject 'My Solution to the Present Political Impasse in India'. The competition will be open to all students of the Bombay Province. The essays will be judged by three impartial judges. Three prizes of Rs. 50, 30 and 20 in order of merit will be awarded. Entries should reach the Office, Bombay Provincial Students Congress Post Box 971, Bombay, together with an entry fee of Re. 1 before February 15.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN

Today at 5 p.m., Dr. A. S. Gopani, will deliver a lecture on Jainism in Gujarat" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY ON TEXTILES

The Conference convened by the Tariff Board to look into the question of continuance of protection of the Cotton Textiles Manufacturing Industry will commence at 11 a.m. today (Tuesday) in the office of the Tariff Board "Contractor Building" (3rd floor), Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEPARATED MILK, POWDER for the next fortnight for permit holders in Bombay City and the Suburbs will begin from January 22, and will continue up to February 7.

Govt. Action In Thana Disapproved

A resolution disapproving of the action of the Government of Bombay in declaring a state of emergency in the Thana District and in externing as 'Goondas' a number of kisan and trade union leaders from Districts of Thana, East and West Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Kolaba was adopted at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Friday evening. Prof. P. A. Wadia, Vice-President of the Union, presided.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. N. H. Pandya was supported among others by Messrs. B. T. Randive and N. V. Phadke.

Two warlis who had specially come from Thana narrated their grievances at the meeting by giving instances of oppression by the landlords and sawkars.

BOMBAY VIET NAM BRIGADE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A few young men in Bombay have formed themselves into the nucleus of a "Bombay Viet Nam Brigade" to render all possible aid to the people of Viet Nam in their struggle for freedom.

General Bhonsle, formerly of the Indian National Army, is to be approached by this band of young men to organise their brigade.

The brigade was formally inaugurated by Mr. R. K. Karanjia, here yesterday.

VIET NAM DAY

The Student Community throughout India will be observing Tuesday 21st January 1947 as the Viet Nam Day in response to the call given by Annanda Bhattacharaya, the Gen. Sec. of the All-India Students' Federation.

B.S.U. has decided to observe Tuesday 21st as the Viet Nam Day.

TRAVANCORE VOLUNTEERS FOR VIET NAM.

QUILON (TRAVANCORE), Jan. 20. (U. P. I.): in response to the appeal of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a group of ex-servicemen of Travancore State have sent in their names offering to serve under the volunteer corps arranged to be sent to Viet Nam. As at present arranged, a batch of 25 volunteers is being sent shortly and the enlisting of others is proceeding.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Raza Husain (Jaltarang) 8-45 Babubhai Andharia (G. songs) 9-0 V. K. Kunte (Khayal Vilambit: Bharav). 12-0 p.m. Akashvanine Chotare (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Pasand Apni Apni 1-25 News (E) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-30 School Broadcast 5-0 Raza Husain (Jaltarang) 5-15 Jyotsna Bhole 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Filmi Gane 6-30 Mohammad Aziz: Thumri 6-40 Krishna Kulkarni (Vocal) 7-0 Babubhai Andharia (G. Bhajans) 7-15 Raza Hasain (Jaltarang 7-30 V. K. Kunte (Khayal Vilambit and Drut 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Jindagi Nee Dori" (Gujarati play by Dorab Mehta 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Principles of a controlled economy (by Dinker Desai) 10-0 Homi Kanga: (Violin) 10-20 Interlude 10-25 George Lester 10-45 Interlude 10-50 Maneck Bamboat: Soprano.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING:—Weather will be dry.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER TWO DAYS:—Dry weather will continue.

Landmark In History Of Indian Press

Jaiprakash Inaugurates Cable Service Of I.P.A. Ltd. & Warns Company Against "Capitalist Menace"

BOMBAY, Monday.

A landmark in the history of the Indian press was reached when Mr Jaiprakash Narain, Congress Socialist leader inaugurated this evening the Cable Service of the Indian Press Association Limited, the only Indian managed foreign news service of its kind.

The association which was started early last year in London had hitherto only an air-mail news service. From today a cable service will function with five centres, London, New York, Washington, Paris and Bombay. Bombay will serve as the distributing centre of I.P.A. news in India.

OBJECTS OF NEW SERVICE

The Indian Press Association, it may be noted, is entirely Indian and is directed, controlled financed and staffed by Indian nationals only.

The Association which has its headquarters in London, will provide world news to the Indian Press and also Indian news to foreign countries.

Inaugurating the Cable Service, at a meeting attended by a large number of city Journalists, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, this evening, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain observed that a news service of the kind of the I.P.A. was absolutely essential for creating better understanding between India and other nations. At present India was being grossly misrepresented in the foreign press and Indian papers were being provided by foreign news agencies with news reported from a non-Indian point of view. As in the story of the four blind men describing the elephant, Truth might appear to different persons in as many forms. So India too, like other foreign countries, needed an agency which would report news from the national angle.

Mr. Jaiprakash added that reporting of foreign news from the Indian point of view would largely aid this country in determining her foreign policy.

The speaker urged that the I.P.A. should undertake to create closer relations between India and her neighbouring countries as Afghanistan Tibet, China, Indo-China and Malaya about which we were kept ill-informed at present. He suggested that the association should inform India fully of the Democratic Socialist revolution now taking place in various European countries. He said that India, which had as its aim the creation of a democratic socialist state would be very much benefited by a close study of the present European revolution.

BEWARE OF CAPITALIST INTERESTS!

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain warned the I.P.A. against associating itself in any way with capitalist interests, which, he said were today a serious threat to the Indian Press.

In conclusion, Mr. Jaiprakash appealed to the Indian Journalists and also the provincial governments to extend their sympathy and co-operation to the association. Speaking for the Socialists, he said that they would give their full support to the new venture.

Mr. Shridhar Telkar, Managing Director of the I.P.A. in a speech earlier, reviewed the progress of the association since its inception and narrated its aims and objects. One of the aims of the association, he said, was to provide facilities for the training of young Indian Journalists in Press Agency work.

He said that the I.P.A. was not financed directed or controlled by any single Indian newspaper or sectional group of newspapers and that no vested interests would influence its policy in reporting news.

He hoped that the Indian Press and the public would give their unstinted support to the association.

Mr. Simon Pereira, of the Evening News of India, speaking on behalf of Bombay Journalists assured the association of their whole-hearted support.

Federation Of Insurance Employees

At a meeting of delegates of the (general council) of the Federation of Insurance employees, with Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas in the chair, the following office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas President, Mr. F. M. Pinto and Mr. H. S. Boyce Vice-President, Mr. N. S. Ghanekar Secretary-General, Mr. T. R. Ayyappan, Mr. Sunkad, and Mr. Pereira Joint Secretaries, Mr. M. R. Paranjape and Mr. D. S. Lokare Joint Treasurers.

A resolution calling upon the Insurance Workers in Bombay to observe a token strike on Saturday, the 25th instant to express solidarity with the workers of 'Empire of India' and 'Bombay Life Assurance' Companies was unanimously passed.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Ballot held on Monday, for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1947, resulted in the election of Mr. H. G. H. Everitt of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents: The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd., and The New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.

Girni Kamgar Union Assures Support To Firestone Workers And Insurance Employees On Strike

Congratulations to the two and half lakh textile workers of Bombay for their unique demonstration of unity and solidarity in refusing the first instalment of Bonus on 18th Jan. 1947 were expressed in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) held last Sunday. The committee appealed to the workers to maintain this unity and go ahead unitedly for the preparation of the coming struggle for demands including living wages, adequate bonus etc.

In another resolution the committee expressed deep grief at the death of Mr. Deorukhkar a former Vice-President of the Union.

The committee condemned firing on the Cawnpore workers and by another resolution assured support to Firestone Tyre Co. and Employees of the Empire and Bombay Life Assurance Companies. By yet another resolution the committee congratulated the Kolhapur State employees on their successful strike.

Greaves Cotton Workers' Strike Threat

At a special general meeting of the Greaves Cotton and Allied Company's Employees' Union held on Sunday, 19th January, it was unanimously resolved that on account of the flat refusal on the part of the Management to recognise the Union and to consider the demands submitted to them by the Union, to take a secret ballot and to give a strike notice to the Management provided 75 per cent of the total number of members agree to this.

Protest Against Nationalisation Of Motor Transport

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (A. P. I.): The All-India Motor Union Congress which is meeting in Delhi has passed a resolution declaring that nationalisation of motor transport constituted a "serious threat" to the motorowners as it aimed at "confiscation" of business from their hands.

The Congress authorised the Working Committee to resist "this serious threat" to their interests and to form a council of action.

Dr. Stanley Jones To Visit Bombay

The Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones has recently returned from America and is at present touring India. He will be in Bombay from the 6th to the 11th of February 1947 to deliver a series of five public lectures in the Wilson College Hall. He will also address some other meetings. Dr. Jones has been connected with India since 1912 and he is the Founder of the Sat Tal Ashram.

A Sound Banking Connection

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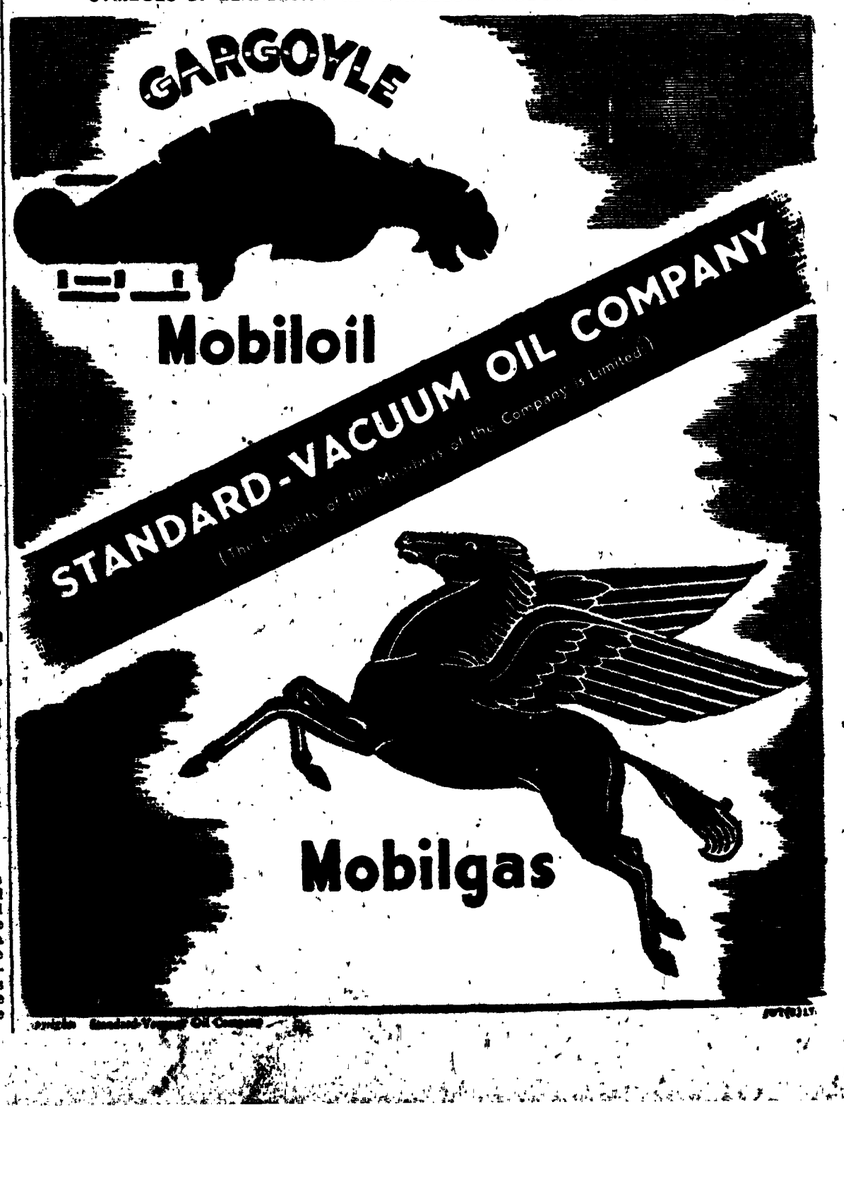

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 20, (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, the 20th January 1947.

Rainfall has been local in Chota Nagpur and over the Punjab hills while a few showers have occurred in Kashmir. Night temperatures have been generally below normal in North-west India, the United Provinces, Central India and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast until the 21st evening—A few showers will occur in Assam; the North Central Provinces, Central India, along the North-west Frontier and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall during past 24 hours, from 1st Nov. 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hrs. (I.S.T.) on 20th January 1947.

Ahmedabad 82 58 0 1.1 plus 0.9. Allahabad 74 46 0 1.5 plus 0.3. Bangalore 81 62 0 8.6 plus 5.3. Baroda 87 — 0 1.1 — Belgaum 85 57 0 6.1 plus 4.1. Bombay 81 64 0 7.1 plus 3.4. Calcutta 72 56 0 1.8 plus 0.7. Colombo 86 71 0 37.5 plus 16.8. Cuttack 85 65 0 3.3 plus 1.3. Darjilling nil. Dehra Dun 65 41 0 2.2 minus 0.2. Delhi 69 40 0 0.5 minus 0.6. Hyderabad (Dn) 88 65 0 2.5 plus 0.9. Karachi 76 57 0 0 minus 0.2. Lahore 66 38 0 0.9 minus 0.3. Lucknow 73 41 0 2.0 plus 1.1. Madras 84 70 0 52.6 plus 32.2. Mahabaleshwar 72 57 0 11.6 plus 9.7. Mysore 84 65 0 10.4 plus 7.2. Nagpur 83 61 0 7.4 plus 6.0. Ootacamund 64 41 0 16.7 plus 7.6. Patna nil. Peshawar 64 38 0 1.7 minus 0.1. Poona 87 49 0 6.5 plus 5.2. Quetta nil. Rajkot 80 46 0 1.1 plus 0.8. Rawalpindi 64 36 0 3.8 plus 1.1. Shillong nil. Sholapur 87 64 0 2.4 plus 0.6. Simla 41 30 T 3.9 plus 0.8. Surat 85 54 0 7.5 plus 7.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Opportunities are very sensible things; if you slight them on their first visit, you seldom see them again.

—Ruskin.

The Bombay Chronicle

NATIONAL PLANNING AND TRADE

The report of the Trade Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee suffers from a certain disadvantage, because it has been submitted in two sections. The first of these, dealing with foreign trade, was placed before the Committee in 1940, and the second, dealing principally with internal trade, only. Many things have happened to affect the trade of this country during the last six years, filled as they were with all the cataclysmic changes caused by the war. One would accordingly expect that even the basic lines of India's trade—foreign as well as domestic—would be affected in content as well as direction, in volume as well as value. The Sub-Committee are, however, justified in the assumption that the general lines of the picture they drew in 1940 and the basic policy they recommended then need not be materially altered. In so far, however, as the constitution of an Independent sovereign India provides for some sort of partition, the development of the internal trade of India, which is the particular subject matter of this section of the report under review, would be greatly impeded. The Sub-Committee assume, as a matter of course, and quite rightly, that, whatever the future constitutional and administrative arrangements for free India, there will be, under planned economy, so many matters of common interest between the several component parts of the Union, that inevitably we must think in terms of the whole country as a single economic unit. This is not necessarily incompatible with partition eventuating on the lines sketched in the Cabinet Delegation's statement. By agreement amongst the units or groups, a common policy may well be evolved to regulate internal trade as well as determine tariffs in regard to foreign trade. A kind of Zollverein may be formed which would dispense with internal customs barriers. Internal or inter-provincial trade will be carried on as now, and compensate for any handicap that may come in the way of foreign trade as a result of international complications. After all, the internal trade of a country like India is far more important than its foreign trade, as the latter is no more than a fraction, even at the best of times, of the former. Any attention, therefore, paid to its development cannot but be advantageous to the aggregate national economy, as well as add to the prosperity of every part of the Union.

With the development of the internal trade by some kind of an inter-State Commerce Commission, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, intensive exploitation and development will be facilitated to the fullest possible degree, of the available resources of every part of the Union. The Sub-Committee rightly complains of the absence of requisite statistical and other data for making their recommendations more specific. It is to be hoped that, as one result of the recommendations of the National Planning Committee, the organisation and supply of statistical and other information relating to our national economy, will be very much improved. But even with the information now available, it is safe to say that the various parts of this country have specific and differing resources and possibilities, which will gain substantially by a properly regulated trade as between them. The differences in currency and the impediment of tariff barriers will be absent. The economic development of each region will consequently be more intensive and rapid and will be able to employ the labour as well as resources of each region to its utmost degree, thanks to increased volume of the trade within the country.

The Sub-Committee's observations regarding foreign trade or in this section of their report, draw attention to the changes in the ratio of export and import prices, thereby indicating that although there has been an improvement in the volume of trade, the increase is by no means as considerable as might have been expected. Whatever inflatory trends there might have been at work in this country during 1940-1945, they have affected more the internal production and trade than the export trade. Incidentally, the observation seems to be quite pertinent that the suggestion made in certain interested quarters in Britain about the accumulated sterling balances being due to India's inflated prices of goods and services, supplied to Britain during the war, has no basis in fact at all. The content of India's foreign trade, which, before the war, used to consist predominantly of manufactured articles on the import side and of food stuffs and raw materials on the export side, has also undergone radical change, though not proportionate to the reported growth of Indian industry during the war. Whether it was due to shortage of shipping, or other conditions inevitable during wartime, the imports of food stuffs materially declined. Conversely, the imports of raw materials for industry increased between 1938-39 and 1940-41, from 21-11% to 53.8%. These raw materials may be taken to have speeded up new, or developed existing, industries in this country. The same tendency is noticed by the Sub-Committee in regard to exports, where manufactures increased from 30% to 50.4% of the total exports, while food stuffs showed a diminishing percentage during the same period. The latest statistics available, after the Sub-Committee had compiled their report, go a long way to substantiate this observation and indicate a very marked trend towards industrial growth in India. The direction also of the foreign trade is changed. The British Empire continues to be the most important single customer and source of supply; but not in the proportion in which it used to be. Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the shortage of shipping and exchange controls, trade with foreign countries like the United States is growing and the balance in our favour with them is proportionately increasing. The benefit of that improvement has, indeed, not yet accrued to us in full, as it is frozen in the so-called sterling balances and the dollar pool. But sooner or later these will have to be liquidated. When the expected impetus to India's industrialisation and the consequent need to import capital goods in large amounts set in, it would be easy to finance the same even if our exports do not keep pace.

For the future development of the trade of India, the importance of the foreign policy and particularly the problem of the exchange ratio of the rupee to hard currencies, like the dollar, cannot be over-stressed. All the problems, therefore, referred to by the Sub-Committee in the course of their recommendations would require a definite lead from the National Planning Committee, which, it is to be hoped, will be given at as early a date as possible so as to guard against the decision of first-rate importance on these matters being taken "ex parte" and to the prejudice of India.

Frankly Speaking

A Convincing Reply

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, has given a dignified and convincing reply to the British reactionaries who stated in Parliament that the Assembly represented only the Hindus, if not only caste Hindus, and who maliciously asked if such a body could be the Constituent Assembly intended by the Cabinet Mission. Dr. Rajendra Prasad has pointed out that out of a total of 296 members who were to take part in the preliminary session 210 members attended, representing fully or almost fully all the parties and interests in the country except the Muslim League. For the absence of this body the British Government itself is most responsible for the reason, among others, that it has permitted the League to join and remain in the Interim Government without accepting the State Paper. The critics who question the representative character of the Constituent Assembly evidently wish that the British Government should repudiate the body as not being in accordance with the British Cabinet's plan. But that Government dare not do so. For apart from its own lapse pointed out above, if the Assembly of the Mission's plan is repudiated, the Government will most certainly be confronted with a Constituent Assembly according to the Indian people's plan.

Non-Violence Of The Brave

"The sword can be met by the sword but that will lead to nothing", said Mahatma Gandhi addressing a gathering of volunteers of the Gram Seva Sangh. India has been able to win freedom without resort to violence and has thus set an example unequalled in human history. It would be a tragedy of the first magnitude if those who influence her masses lost faith in non-violence as the most effective means of settling internal disputes. Gandhiji has always emphasized that only the brave in spirit can exercise true non-violence. Leaders of public opinion should, therefore, do everything that is possible to make their fellow-countrymen brave in spirit as well as non-violent. Violence does not solve any problem. It only breeds more violence. Gandhiji told the volunteers to remain non-violent and harbour no fear. "If everyone of you shed fear", he added "then the 42 of you will be as strong as 4200". It is to the inculcation of such a spirit among the masses that Congressmen should devote their special attention.

Scheduled Castes And U.N.O

The Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes' Federation has just passed a resolution to refer "the case of suffering Scheduled Castes" to the United Nations for "necessary international action". The resolution says:

"The Working Committee approves of the memorandum prepared by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at the request of the Working Committee setting out the case of the sufferings of the Scheduled Castes for submission to the United Nations against the Hindus for their acts of social, economic and political tyranny and the constant and shameless resort to organised violence which makes the position of the Scheduled Castes far worse than the position of Indians in South Africa, and against the British Government for their failure to give protection and to do justice to the Scheduled Castes, and requesting intervention by the United Nations for necessary international action."

Stimulus For More Vigorous Effort

Apart from the question of jurisdiction, the action contemplated by the Working Committee of the Scheduled Castes Federation is as uncalled-for as it is unwise. Declining to disclose the contents of the memorandum Dr. Ambedkar is reported to have told pressmen: "We will lodge our case against the Hindus generally with the United Nations, inasmuch as the Negroes are submitting their case against the United States". It is hardly necessary to compare the condition of the Negroes in U.S.A. with that of the Scheduled Castes in India. But Dr. Ambedkar and his colleagues cannot deny that not only have the members of the Scheduled Castes not been deprived of any legal rights which any other sections of the Indian people enjoy, but to-day they have their representatives in the highest offices in the country, which is not the case with Negroes in the U.S.A. Apart from this, the Congress has for many years been actively engaged in removing the social disabilities of the Harijans which undoubtedly exist. The Congress Ministries have adopted and are adopting legislative measures to remove them so far as it is possible by law to do so. Nor is that all. Efforts are being made by Congressmen from Gandhiji downwards to induce Caste Hindus to eradicate the curse of untouchability and all the consequential evils. It is true that these efforts could be made more vigorous than they have been. And because this is the truth, the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, unwise and uncalled for though it is, should not cause any resentment but should, on the contrary, serve as a stimulus for more and more vigorous effort to remove all remaining obstacles in the way of Harijans being treated, in every way on terms of perfect equality and respect by other sections of Hindu Society.

PLANS FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION

Minister Patil On Preliminary Arrangements

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" learns that the Government of Bombay will convene a conference of the Indian States bordering the Bombay Province sometime in February for discussing with their representatives ways and means for making the prohibition scheme a complete success.

"Concrete steps are being taken by the Government to implement its programme of total prohibition in the province", said Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Bombay Government, discussing with the "United Press of India" representative details of measures now being adopted by Government in connection with the introduction of the prohibition scheme. The Minister in charge of prohibition already had long discussions last week-end with the Commissioner of Excise and Sales Tax and the departmental secretary in regard to the setting up of machinery for the first year of prohibition.

Mr. Patil told the "United Press of India" that the programme for the first year was almost ready. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,47,000 non-recurring and Rs. 1,02,700 recurring. This estimate, he added, was in addition to what would be required for propaganda purposes. According to the Minister, Rs. 85,000 non-recurring and Rs. 5,000 recurring would be required for general increase in staff.

As the programme forges ahead, the Minister said, the Government would set up other small machineries in towns and villages which would take directives from the district committees. There would be a net-work of such offices throughout the province which would keep a strict vigil.

Concluding, Mr. Patil said that the schemes for Ahmedabad and Bombay for the tapping of 'nira' and preserving it in refrigerators had been approved by the Government and the work would be done under the supervision of Government officials.

Bhopal Wedding

BHOPAL Jan. 20. (API): The wedding of Princess Farhat Sultana, niece of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, with flying officer Mirza Abdullah Baig, son of Major General Nawab Kadir Yar Jung of Hyderabad State, was solemnized here last evening.

Adiwasi Problem In Thana District

Need For Immediate Ameliorative Measures

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The northern part of the Thana District is passing through a period of crisis. This refers to the Talukas of Dahanu, Palghar and Umbergon. Since last September, the Adiwasis in this area are on strike. The result is that all the harvesting and threshing operations are at stand still. Besides the timber trade which employs a very large section of Adiwasis as labourers and carmen, is practically paralysed. The forest contractors have invested nearly two and a half crores of rupees in this trade and to-day they are unable to move by an inch, since the labourers who hew those large trees and the carmen who remove the material have now stopped work.

This does not at all mean that all the carmen and labourers have become class-conscious and they have downed their tools as a result of the cry given by any union of theirs. The Warlis are not organised in the sense the industrial labourers are. The Communists have managed to win over a group of Warlis in some villages of the Dahanu and Umbergon Talukas. These being militant enough, they approach the rest who are docile and submissive, due to the ageiong exploitation and intimidate them and thus prevent them from going to work. If you approach the Warlis individually or in small groups, they will tell you that they are anxious to work; but they are mightily afraid that they would be severely dealt with by those whom they describe as 'members'-meaning thereby the workers of the 'Lal-Bawata'. These militant people, they allege, smash their carts or give them a sound beating.

MR. WANDREKAR'S TOUR

The Government authorities are now touring from village to village. Enough constables are posted at short distances. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay, is touring the affected areas of Dahanu and Umbergon Talukas and is contacting Adiwasis and advising them to resume work. He also tells them to approach the Special Welfare Officer for Adiwasis to get their grievances redressed. His tour is likely to restore confidence among the Adiwasis.

The situation appears to have improved though reports of stray acts of violence continue to be received at the headquarters. This may be the lull before the storm. It may also be that the poor Adiwasis who are deprived of their wages (which is the only source of income for them since many of them are landless serfs) may soon get tired of their idle life and the cry of the belly may drive them to go to work. If they do resume work, they will realise that their earnings have substantially improved, since the forest contractors who have lost a precious part of their timber season will compete with each other in making payments to carmen and labourers in order to get their material to the bunder as early as possible. Besides the timber market, as can be seen from the recent sales, shows an upward trend. The contractors appear to be very anxious to take advantage of the rise in the market and it is quite certain that carmen and labourers will be pampered by these profit-seeking persons to achieve their own ends. This will be a boon to the Adiwasis.

But to-day the whole thing is in a mess. If the benefactors of the Adiwasis are out to get better wages for their fold, they should cry a halt to their activities and advise the Adiwasis to resume work. If however they are allowed to persue the activities which they are reported to be following today, Adiwasis stand to lose a great deal. Government to not appear to be shy to adopt deterrent measures and the recent firing at Nanivali, in Palghar Taluka, causing four deaths and the subsequent firing at Kesbad (causing no casualty in Dahanu Taluka, go to prove that Government are determined to put down the whole thing with an iron hand.

AMELIORATIVE MEASURES

But at the same time it is very clear that the present Government will not trifle with the problem even if the situation were to improve. Government propose to adopt ambitious measures, (both short term as well as long term) as revealed by Mr. Wandrekar, to improve the lot of the Adiwasis. It transpires that a sum of three crores is earmarked for the improvement of the backward classes for the next five years. It is admitted that the sum to be spent for Adiwasis out of the total allotment, may not be enough. Workers of the Adiwasis Sewa Mandal feel confident that they would be able to get large sums from charitably minded people for the welfare of the Adiwasis, since the problem of the Adiwasis has sufficiently attracted the public attention.

The Communists could lead the Adiwasis during the last two years, because there was enough discontent among them. The passing of the Tenancy Act as well as of the Debt Adjustment Act and the adoption of other protective measures will improve the lot of the Adiwasis to a certain extent. The landlords too, have begun to realise though very late, that from the present Ministry they should not expect much and they should adopt themselves to changing environment and try to win the good will of their tenants, because they know full well that if they continue with their old game again they would even lose the half bread which they are likely to get.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

The situation may improve; but in September next there will be a recrudescence of the trouble. This is exactly what happened in the previous year. After the firing at Bhilad and subsequent adoption of repressive measures by the police, the workers resumed work, and then every one fell into complacent slumbers. The Government did not try to tackle the problem in its entirety as they ought to have done; but they remained content with some patching work. The influence of the Communists among the Adiwasis was wrongly minimised. There were not enough social workers to go into the interior and counteract the catching propaganda of the Communists. The result was that history repeated itself. The present Ministry seems to have realised this. Mr. B. G. Kher—the Prime Minister—has declared times out of number that the cause of the Adiwasis is his every day concern. If it is so, he should immediately appoint a committee of those who are acquainted with the problem to go into the whole case and advise the Government to take such measures as would guarantee proper conditions of life and work for the Adiwasis. It is now too late to tinker with the problem. Repressive measures have never proved effective in solving the problem of the hungry sufferers; though they may be found to be necessary sometimes in the running of the day to day administration.

WHY NOT RAISE TOWN DUTY ON BEER TO MAKE UP DEFICIT?

Further Opposition To Proposed Increase In Civic General Tax

BOMBAY, Monday.

Opposing the proposed 3 per cent increase in the General Tax Mr. N. C. Bharucha at the third-day debate on the Budget estimates of the Corporation to-day supported the suggestion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the deficit in the budget be made good from the Post-War Reconstruction Fund.

The Mayor, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, presided.

Describing the Budget as a masterpiece in the art of camouflaging the ugly finances Mr. Bharucha said that the distinction of raising the General Tax 'temporarily' which Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel in the speech sought to make was unintelligible. Every tax, he added, was a tax only for one year.

Reviewing the revised estimates, he said, that assessment had been increased in some respects most unjustifiably there should be limit to reassessment.

Mr. Bharucha referred to the speech of Mr. S. K. Patil and contended that the authors of the proposal for increasing the General Tax could not oppose it. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the first to oppose it on the floor of the House and the credit for it went to him rather than to the Congress Party.

"OUTRAGEOUS"

He termed the proposal of 3 per cent increase in General Tax as outrageous and said that Mahatma Gandhi had been opposing the Salt Tax for years whose incidence 'per capita" per annum was only 3 annas. The Congress Party, he added, wanted to impose a tax whose incidence per individual would be 12 or 15 times more.

The speaker advocated the raising of Town Duty on beer from 2 annas per gallon to 3 annas per gallon thus augmenting the income of the Corporation by 28 lakhs of rupees more.

NEW SOURCES OF INCOME

Mr. Bharucha placed the following suggestions before the House for tapping new sources of income to the Corporation:

1. Inclusion of as many articles of luxury as possible in Town Duty; 2. Obtaining power from Government to levy specific and "ad valorum" duties; 3. Imposition of a tax of five or three rupees on every cinema show; 4. Increase of stallage charges; 5. 20 per cent increase in Wheel Tax; 6. Increase in license fees of hawkers and squatters; 7. Levying a cess of 2 annas per gallon of petrol; 8. Claiming exemption of the urban immovable property tax on the basis of reciprocity; 9. Claiming exemption from sales tax on building material.

Criticising the Schools Committee, Mr. Bharucha said that the Corporation had been too lenient to it and had not asserted its responsibility.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master speaking on the budget said that the warning it contained should not be allowed to go unnoticed if the finances of the Corporation were to be balanced and future programme to be fulfilled.

Referring to the decision of the Municipal Subordinate Staff Union with regard to the strike, Mr. Master said that their demands might be just but the Corporation could not bear any greater strain them had been put already on it.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S POLICY

The Schools Committee the speaker said, had often been the subject of adverse criticism. There was much truth in it, he added. Instead of applying itself to broad questions and considerations of policy and programme the Schools Committee had to look and decide about appointments, dismissals and transfers of teachers.

Prof. Sorab Daver opposed the proposed increase in General Tax on the plea that the burden of the tax would fall on the poorer classes.

BRITISH NATIONAL ECONOMY FACES FAILURE

Shinwell Appeals For More Production And People's Co-operation

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter): Three economic warnings were given to the British people last night.

Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Minister for Fuel and Power, speaking at Cardiff said, "Without increased production and a greater effort on the part of everybody we shall fail, and no doubt, there are people in the country who would delight in our failure, but unfortunately, a failure for the Government may mean a failure for the country, and that none of us can afford."

Nothing is of more importance in our national economy at the present time than to secure, as soon as possible, abundant supplies of coal."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister for Health, speaking at Blackburn, called for greater productive effort than at present in British industry. Appealing to workers to take disputes to arbitration and keep the wheels of industry turning, he declared. "This is not the time to be pushing for shorter hours, not the time for throwing spanners into economic machines. The Government is looking to the working class population to put forth a greater production effort."

Mr. H. A. Marquand, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, speaking at West Vale near Halifax declared: "There are in the existing economic circumstances of our time inevitable changes, which must be made. If they are not made by democratic means they will be made by force by totalitarian and autocratic governments. We are trying to make the changes by democratic means."

In his speech, Mr. Shinwell further warned "not only in the case of the coal industry but in every sphere the Government is faced with difficulties of great complexity which involve much danger to the whole future of the country. We are confronted with a whole tangle of problems which arise from shortage of man-power."

In particular, Mr. Shinwell added, Britain suffered "because there exists a considerable measure of inefficiency in industry." Some industrialists, he said, "have vested interest in everything that is obsolescent. They find it difficult to escape from the past."

368 Persons Drowned In Sinking Of Greek Ship

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (UPA): The Ministry of Merchant Marine announced that 368 persons reported missing are now believed drowned as a result of the sinking of the 1,500-ton Greek coastal ship, Ellenora, which struck a mine and sank early on Sunday.

POLISH ELECTION RESULTS

Overwhelming Majority For Govt. Bloc

WARSAW, Jan. 20, (UPA): The Government bloc secured a commanding lead in the count of votes in Poland's first post-war election assuring it of overwhelming domination in the nation's one-house parliament.

Official returns from 394 districts, including 49 in Warsaw, gave the Government bloc 560 and 278 votes to 53 and 146 for Mikolajczik's Peasant Party.

"VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY"

MOSCOW, Jan. 20, (Reuter): The correspondent in Poland of "Pravda", the newspaper of the Russian Communist party today described the "orderly and well-organised" fashion in which the Polish people went to the polls yesterday as a "victory for democracy over reaction."

The correspondent reported "banditt" attacks on polling stations and robbing of three trains.

BURMA EXPLORER DROWNED

NAIROBI, Jan. 20, (Reuter): Col. Bryan Norman Abbay, who explored Upper Irrawady from 1908 to 1912 was drowned while sailing in Lamu harbour Kenya, last night at the age of 65.

Col. Norman Abbay, who had been for many years resident in Kenya where he retired, received the King's Police Medal and thanks of the Burma Government for his explorations.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MALTA

Colonial Office Recommends Uni-Cameral System

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): A unicameral system of Government for Malta is recommended in a report issued by the Colonial Office today.

The author of the report, Sir Harold Macmichael, who appointed last year as Commissioner to visit Malta and formulate in consultation with representative opinion detailed proposals regarding the form of few constitution, expressed the view that self-government has been well earned in Malta and must be made a reality within limits of its application.

As regards relations of the Government of Malta with the Imperial Government, Sir Harold Macmichel suggests that more use might be made of the Privy Council of Malta though it would certainly be advisable to leave its convocation entirely within the Governor's discretion in order to prevent its being given "nuisance value".

Bombay Govt's Plan To Eradicate Plague

POONA, Jan. 20, (A. P. I.): An organisation to eradicate plague from Bombay province will shortly be set up by the Government of Bombay. Under an Assistant Director of Public Health, it is understood.

The organisation will make an inquiry on scientific lines into the reasons of continued recurrence of Plague in some parts of the province, particularly Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Bijapur and Poona districts. It will also study the problem of water sheds in eastern and western ghats, from where the disease is generally found to spread.

DISCONTENT AMONG POSTAL STAFF

BOMBAY, Jan. 20, (API): Mr. V. G. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All India postmen and lower grade staff union, in a press statement says today that a meeting of the Executive Council of the Union will be held at Calcutta on February 12 and 13 to decide on its future course of action.

"Acute discontent and deep resentment prevails among the staff which may develop into a crisis like the one witnessed in July last year," Mr. Dalvi says.

The discontent, according to Mr. Dalvi, has been caused by "mistakes of the Bureaucratic Caretaker Government", under whose "inspiration" the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs "attempted to whittle down" the agreement between him and the Postal Union, reached in August 1946.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Rebel" Labour M.P. Tom Driberg said in an article in the "Reynolds News" that the United Europe Committee headed by Mr. Churchill included "some of the most monumental phoneys, bores and stooges of our age" adding it was difficult to believe that responsible men could associate themselves with the project.

—Reuter.

* * * *

The British Government has handed a formal communication to M. Molotov emphasising that H.M.G.'s attitude has not changed and that it has never occurred to them to consider that the Anglo-Soviet Treaty could have been superseded or suspended.

It seems a case of using a hammer to kill a fly—the little fly flown by the "Pravda". As likely as not, poor Mr. Bevin will hit only his own fingers!

* * *

PARIS, Jan. 19.

China yesterday officially claimed Paracel Islands in South China Sea, East of Annam, which were recently occupied by Chinese troops, and which the French Government claims as part of Indo-China.

We are glad that the de-parcelling of the century-old foreign aggression in China has at last began.

* * *

French troops which are only one battalian strong are defending the French and Foreign population of Hue in a triangular area two miles a side south-east of the imperial citadel across the river from the main part of the town.

—News item.

From this it is clear that they are still holding Hue. Why then the cry?

* * *

NANKING REJECTS YENAN TERMS —Headline.

—And Yenan rejects Nanking's. Thus the grim seesaw of civil war in China goes on!

* * *

KARACHI, Jan. 19 (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who has been advised to take complete rest has gone to Malir, a suburb about 14 miles from here for a change.

We trust that the rest will put the Quaid-e-Azam in fighting trim for round two of the Consembly bout.

By the way, is there not something symbolic in Mr. Jinnah's digging his toes in western-most Karachi while Gandhiji is touring eastern-most Bengal?

* * *

Minister Dr. Gilder, in a speech at the Inter-Collegiate Clinical Union, emphasised the need for unity among medical men for the sake of the profession's progress in India.

What? Are we to be denied the pleasure of a dozen different (and differing) diagnosis at Rs. 15 each!—of a disease we have not got? Think again, Doc!

* * *

As the train emerged from the tunnel the girl said: "'Erbert, you shouldn't have kissed me like that, with all those people around even if it was in the dark".

"I didn't kiss you", said the boy, looking angrily round the compartment. "I only wish I knew who it was—I'd teach him!"

"'Erbert", sighed the girl, "you couldn't teach 'im anything!"

JAWAHAR'S REPLY TO DULLES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, member for External Affairs in the Government of India:—

I have read with surprise and regret a report of a speech made by Mr. John Foster Dulles in New York in which he criticises the policy of the Interim Government. I can hardly believe that the report is a correct one. Mr. Dulles was one of the representatives of the U. S. Government in the United Nations General Assembly and his words therefore carry weight. His reported description of the Interim Government and its policy shows lack of knowledge of facts and want of appreciation of the policy we are pursuing. I do not wish to say more at this stage, except to repeat that our policy is to cultivate friendly and co-operative relations with all countries, notably the U.S.A. and not to align ourselves with any particular power grouping. Our policy is going to be an independent one based on the furtherance of peace and freedom everywhere on the lines laid down by the United Nations Charter.

Mrs. Pandit's Reply

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Leader of Indian Delegation to U.N.O. described as "complete misapprehension" the recent statement of Mr. Dulles, one of the United States delegates to U.N.O. that "In India' Soviet communism exercises a strong influence through the Hindu Interim Government." His reference to the Government of India, in which the Hindus and Muslims are both represented as "the Hindu Interim Government" is altogether gratuitous."

"Clash Of Spiritual & Material Forces"

BOMBAY, Monday. (A.P.I.): His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Jyotir Math Swami Brahmanand Saraswati addressing a largely attended meeting exhorted the people to be fearless, brave and ready to fight the wrong. His Holiness said, the spiritual and material forces were at a clash, but he was hopeful that the former, aiming at the real happiness and peace of the individuals and nations, was bound to emerge successful.

Consembly Is Council Of Action For Freedom's Battle

GADGIL WANTS HONEST DEED OF TRANSFER OF POWER

British Link Will End Despite Churchill, Says Radhakrishnan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today agreed to Mr. Satyanarain Sinha's resolution to set up a Steering Committee and resumed the debate on Pandit Nehru's resolution on objectives.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the first speaker, said that there were people who held that within the Cabinet Mission's plan, it would not be possible for us to achieve real unity or true freedom or economic security. They argued as a matter of history that revolutionary changes in other countries had been brought about through violent action, and asked how we could effect those changes through negotiation and discussion in a Constituent Assembly. "Those who are of stronger spirit and those who are not short of sight", he said, "take chances. Here is a chance, and we wish to use this opportunity to find out whether it will be possible for us to gain the same end by methods which are unusual, as far as past history is concerned."

On the question of independence, there could be no difference of opinion. It was inconceivable that India could be a Dominion like other dominions which were bound to Great Britain by ties of race, religion or culture. "Yet, even though we elect to get out of the British Commonwealth, there are a hundred different ways of voluntary co-operation and mutual collaboration. Whether all these forms of voluntary co-operation are going to develop in a spirit of firm friendship or whether they are going to terminate depends completely on the attitude which Great Britain will adopt in this matter."

Sir Radhakrishnan made a bitter reference to the recent statements made by Mr. Churchill on India and said, "Such statements merely prolong the agony. The British connection will end, must end.

NO ILL-WILL TOWARDS PRINCES.

Referring to the mention of a Sovereign Republic in the resolution, Sir S. Radhakrishnan said, "The Princes will be there so long as they make themselves responsible to the people of this country. If the great Paramount Power with its sovereignty in this country by conquest is now transferring responsibility to the representatives of the people, it goes without saying that those who depend on the Paramount Power must also transfer responsibility. I count many of the Princes as my personal friends. have agreed to the Cabinet Mission's statement. They wish to take their share in the future development of this country and I do hope that they will realise that when large empires are passing away, it is their duty to take notice of the surging hopes of the people and make themselves responsible. If they do so, they will play a notable part in the shaping of our country. We have no ill-will towards the Princes."

TO ABSENTEES.

Referring to the absentee members, he said that it was not the desire of the House to establish any sectional rule. "We are not here working for a particular community or a particular class. We are here to establish Swaraj for all the Indian people. It will be our endeavour to abolish every vestige of absolutism. We are here to bring about a real satisfaction of the fundamental needs of the common man in this country, irrespective of race religion or community."

It was essential that we must be clear in our objectives and give a sense of exhilaration to the common people. He, therefore, believed that a declaration of objectives was essential and it was not necessary to wait till the Assembly was more full than it happened to be at the present moment.

Much against its will, said Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the Congress had accepted H.M.G.'s interpretation on grouping. If after this, and after adequate safeguards were provided for minorities, the British Government still invented some excuse for postponing the change-over, it would be a colossal betrayal of human history.

There were two alternatives before Britain, he said, H.M.G. could accept the Constitution as framed by the Assembly, provided there were adequate safeguards for minorities or not. If that was done, we might yet co-operate. If after all these conditions were fulfilled, the British Government still created difficulties, he dared not contemplate the possibility.

CONSEMBLY AS COUNCIL OF ACTION.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, supporting the resolution, said that there was nothing in the resolution to which any person or any party who was anxious to have freedom could take objection There was nothing in it to which the Muslim League could object. "If it can be pointed out that there is anything objectionable, then certainly it is a matter which can be adjusted when those who take objection to it are here".

The resolution would evoke the necessary loyalty from every citizen for whom the Assembly would draft the new constitution.

Describing the Assembly as a "sort of a council of action", Mr. Gadgil said, "We are here because of the struggle that has been carried on by the people. We will frame the constitution and ask for an honest deed of transfer in favour of the masses who have suffered so long and so much under foreign rule.

"If they go peacefully, well and good. But if there must be a struggle, I can only say that we do not want to fight but if we have to, we have got the men and we have got the mind. In that case they will have to go leaving nothing behind, not even goodwill or good memory."

The task of the representatives gathered in the house was great and historic and he had no doubt that they would rise to the occasion and lead this ancient country to its destined goal of freedom.

IMPERIALIST STRANGLEHOLD.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, supporting the resolution, said that it was her privilege in 1937 to move the first resolution after the inauguration of provincial autonomy in the United Provinces, demanding a Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution for an independent India. "To-day, ten years later, that Constituent Assembly is meeting here. I consider this a historic milestone of our progress towards freedom. And yet freedom remains just a little beyond our grasp. Imperialism dies hard: even though it knows its days are numbered it struggles for survival. We have before us the instance of what is happening in Burma, Indo-China and Indonesia and we see how there in spite of the desperate effort the peoples of those countries are putting up to free themselves, the stranglehold of imperialism is so great that they are unable to shake it off."

"We had seen the sorry spectacle of what happened in San Francisco when the U.N.O. was being founded. "The Asiatic nations assembled there were so dominated by the imperialist powers that ruled them that they could speak with no independent voice and echoed only the voice of the respective imperialist powers. The result is already seen in the fact that in spite of the brave words of the charter that came into existence at that time, no implementation of that charter was possible because there was not enough strength behind it.

The peoples of Asia were silent and could not insist upon its implementation. Even now we see that Asia is very far behind the peoples of Europe in representation in the U.N.O. and it was perhaps the first time in history that at the last United Nations Assembly a country not free itself was able to raise its voice not only for the cause it was espousing but for the freedom of the oppressed and dependent peoples all over the world. The fact that the United Nations Assembly has recognised this is, I think, due to the fact that India, even to-day, has within herself the great power of giving a lead to the world.

INDIA'S ROLE IN FUTURE.

"An independent India would no doubt assume the leadership not only of Asia but of the world. So, when we meet here in this Assembly to draw up the future constitution of our country, we must not forget that it is not only ourselves and our own good that we must look to but that we have it in our power to help the entire world towards a better way of life."

Our contribution to the future, she said, "is one of the neutralisation of political and social discontent and to that end we must work for the establishment of freedom in our own country and of freedom in the world. Unless Asia comes into her own, the world cannot function. India, to assume her leadership of Asia and of the world must first free herself socially, economically and culturally. I appeal to the members of the House to pass the resolution in order to show that this ancient land is conscious of the challenge that has been presented to her and can live up to the ideals of the past.

FREEDOM OF ACTION.

Prof. N. G. Ranga considered the resolution comprehensive and liberal. Unlike similar resolutions that were adopted by other constituent assemblies the present resolution specifically mentioned the freedom of action of individuals. Prof. Ranga deplored the absence of Muslim League members and said that even their absence need not bar consideration of the resolution. "Is it necessary", he asked, "that all the people in a family should be present where the only point for consideration is that the total prosperity of the family should be increased? Could there be any member of the family who is against the crease of the moral and material prosperity of the family? This resolution is nothing but that. We are here to consider in what manner the rights and obligations, the powers and duties of every individual in this country and groups of people could be increased.

POOR MASSES ONLY MINORITY.

Apart from what was mentioned in the resolution, Prof. Ranga said, it was necessary for them to create conditions in which the masses could take advantage of the privileges conferred on them. The only minority in the country who need protection and whose interests required to be safeguarded was that of the masses who were economically and socially backward.

Prof. Ranga appealed to the Muslim League not to pursue the path of non-co-operation. The Congress had accepted various safeguards and interpretations which the League had secured from the British. The League's non-cooperation in the Constituent Assembly, Prof. Ranga said, might arrest India's progress towards freedom, it might be, by a few months, but the masses in the country would soon be in a position to throw away not only British imperialism but also its allies in this country.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Dr. P. K. Sen said that the resolution which proclaimed India's goal as an independent sovereign republic was meant for those who might be regarded as doubters and waverers. It was also necessary that the Constituent Assembly should proclaim to the world its determination to frame an independent and republican constitution. A republic in which the ultimate power was vested in the people from whom all power and authority were derived. In so far as this principle was concerned there was none, neither the League nor any other minority, which was against it.

The British Government, Dr. Sen believed, was now prepared to transfer power. In these circumstances it was incumbent upon the Constituent Assembly to frame its objectives. The resolution as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had stated, was a resolve, an undertaking and a dedication when the country had come to the threshold of freedom. "We are," Dr. Sen said, "as it were, pilgrims gathered on the threshold of a temple and at this moment we take a vow of dedication or consecration to the task which has been cast upon our shoulders. It is a tremendous responsibility. We should have a firm resolve in our minds to so discharge our duties and to frame a constitution for a free, independent and sovereign republic of India.

LEAGUE LOOKS TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

Mr. S. Nagappa (Scheduled Castes) claimed that Harijans and Adibasis of this country were the real sons of the soil and even if all the rest decide to go away from the country, the Adibasis and Harijans would remain. Deploring the League's absence Mr. Nagappa said that it appeared the Muslims here looked more to Arabs, Persians and the Turks and to Islamic countries in general for inspiration. If the Muslim League was interested in the freedom of India they would have been the first to join the Constituent Assembly and help to make India free.

To-day, Mr. Nagappa said, they were all asking the British to quit. But he would go a step further and ask the caste Hindu Aryan migrators to quit and for the same reason the Muslims also. (Laughter) but the only consideration that deserved attention was that they had nowhere else to go to. "We in India", Mr. Nagappa said, "are all Indians and we must all feel that way. With that fellow feeling we must join together as early as possible.

While the Harijans were thankful for the resolution, Mr. Nagappa said he would also emphasise the principles enunciated in it must be translated into action. In so far as the Harijans were concerned it was not their claim that they were a racial minority but they were a political minority whose rights must be recognised and who should be given their due share in the administration of this country. They formed one fifth of the population of India. He said the Congress should be fair to all minorities and not placate a particular community or section. The Congress had already gone too far in accepting the December 6 Statement.

He was glad the resolution gave equal opportunities to all and he looked forward to the day when a Harijan could become Premier of India.

EIRE'S PARALLEL.

Mr. Jagatnarain Lal said that the sanction for the resolution was the will and determination of the people of India. Whether the transfer of sovereignty to the new constitution would be peaceful or otherwise was for the British Government to choose. During the last and in the present century there were many constituent assemblies. In many cases they were followed by violent revolutions and some were peaceful such as in the case of Canada or Australia. Ireland proved particularly difficult and to this day it was a matter of sorrow for them. In India's case it was for the British, as it was for them in respect of other countries, whether the transfer of power should be peaceful or not. But the present signs were that the British Government had not ceased making such efforts as they made in Ireland. He would, therefore, urge that the Constituent Assembly should rely on its own efforts and for its sanction depend on the country for bringing about an independent sovereign republic for India. He hoped Dr. Jayakar would withdraw his amendment and the House adopt the resolution unanimously.

SCOPE OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Algurai Shastri supported the resolution because he felt that it embodied the Princes for which India stood.

The resolution, he said, aimed at creating a free and independent India which, as he visualized it, would include not only British India but also the Indian states and certain other parts of the country like Pondicherry, Nepal and Bhutan.

The resolution, he pointed out, aimed at establishing economic, social and political equality among the people of India. This, he said, was in consonance with the teachings of the Rig Veda. The principle of Government of the people and by the people on which this resolution was based was supported by Islamic teachings also. Caliph Umar in his directive to Mohd Bin Qasim said that his duty was to protect and serve the people of the country he had conquered.

The free India which was to come into being would not live in isolation but would take part in international affairs on an equal footing with other countries of the world.

Mr. Shastri put forth a strong plea for the business of the House to be conducted entirely in Hindustani.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Henderson Watches Proceedings

January 20. (A.P.I.): Mr Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, watched the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly for about an hour.

Negotiating Committee Expanded

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes has decided that the vacancy in the States' Negotiating Committee caused by the death of Sir Manubhai Mehta will be filled by the Raja of Bilaspur, and that the Maharawal of Dungarpur will take the place vacated by his brother Maharaj Virabhadra Singhji, states a "communique".

Other members of the Negotiating Committee are: The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, pro-Chancellor; the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar; Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir S. Sultan Ahmed, Sir Mirza M. Ismail Sardar D. K. Sen, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sardar K. M. Panikkar and Secretary—Sardar Mir Maqbool Mahmood.

The Standing Committee has also decided that the Negotiating Committee should be slightly expanded to permit a wider field for selection of members whom it may, where appropriate, call upon to serve on committees of the Constituent Assembly, the "communique" states. It has therefore, approved, subject to the consent of the rulers concerned, the additional appointment to the Committee of Sir B. L. Mitter, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and Rai Bahadur Pandit Ram Chandra Kak.

Advisory Committee On Minorities

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): The structure of the Advisory Committee on Minorities, Fundamental Rights and Tribal Areas provided for the State Paper was discussed to-day at a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Congress 'bic' in the Constituent Assembly.

According to a tentative proposal which, it is understood, the meeting considered, the Advisory Committee is to consist of about 60 members including persons outside the Constituent Assembly and should divide itself into five sub-committees dealing with the following subjects: Fundamental Rights, Minority Rights, Tribal Areas on the North-west Frontier, Tribal areas on the North-east Frontier and Excluded and partially Excluded areas.

The Consultative Committee has not yet finalised the allocation of seats community-wise in these committees. A certain number of seats in these committees will be left vacant for Muslim League members.

The Consultative Committee is meeting to-morrow again.

SHOULD PROTECTION CONTINUE?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The Government of India today issued a resolution requesting the Tariff Board to hold summary inquiries and advise the Government whether, in the present circumstances, protection at the existing or at a different scale should be granted to sugar, paper and wood pulp, cotton textiles and iron and steel industries, for a further year after March 31, 1947, says a press "communique".

"The Government recognises that, in the present abnormal conditions, it would not be possible to formulate a long-term tariff policy in respect of the well established industries", the "communique" adds.

It says, "the Government have also under consideration the question of continuance of protection to certain industries which were established before the war and were granted Tariff protection on the basis of the recommendations made by previous Tariff Boards. They have decided to request the Tariff Board to investigate and advise them with regard to the claims of such industries".

TECHNICAL ADVISER TO INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

M. P. Gandhi, a business man of Bombay and Editor of "The India Sugar and Cotton Textile Industry Annuals" has been appointed technical adviser to the Indian Tariff Board, which is at present engaged in making a summary enquiry into the question of protection afforded to the cotton, textile, sugar, paper and steel industries.

The period of protection is due to expire on March 31 and the Tariff Board will now investigate whether further protection is needed for these industries.

NEW DEAL TO INDIAN NAVY MEN

(Continued from page 1)

on the 18th before going down to "Talwar".

FAILURE TO ACT

The C.O., the Executive Officer, the other officers, chief and petty officers and the F.O.B. did not take early and immediate steps between 08.00 and 10.00 hours to re-assert authority with firmness and at the same time take sympathetic steps to alleviate the complaints.

A number of officers, chief and petty officers assumed a neutral attitude instead of bringing in their full weight on the side of authority.

The F.O.B. failed to isolate "Talwar" and to prevent the news of mutiny spreading.

The F.O.B. and Naval Headquarters failed to issue authoritative statements to counteract rumours

"It seems to us" the Commission say "that but for these mistakes this great catastrophe might never have happened—a catastrophe which caused so much damage, suffering and bloodshed, which has ruined so many young lives and careers and which has left so much unhappiness and bitterness in the services".

FIRST AND IMMEDIATE CAUSE

Following is the summary of the Commander King incident listed as the first and immediate cause of mutiny in H.M.I.S. "Talwar":

Situation in 'Talwar' when Com. King took over command on January 21, 1946, was already bad. There was discontent and unrest within the service. The establishment was overcrowded beyond its capacity besides being understaff with officers; appointment of the new W.C.O. in place of Lt. Comr. Cole the outgoing popular C.O. was unwelcome.

UNFAIR PUNISHMENT

Against this background a series of unfortunate incidents occurred:

Two ratings punished in an unfair manner without proper inquiry.

Arrest of Head Telegraphist B. C. Dutt on 2nd February 1946 for writing political slogans on February one.

Slogan "Quit India" written on Commander King's car on sixth and seventh February and the tyres deflated and finally the incident which created a stir in the establishment.

FEBRUARY EIGHT: Alleged catcalls at Wrins by some "Talwar" ratings; Comr. King heard them and entered the ratings' barracks to find out the culprits. On not being shown proper marks of respect reprimanded the ratings in "normal naval manner" and according to the ratings called them "sons of bitches, coolies and junglees".

RESULT: A great stir.

COM. KING INDICATED

FEBRUARY NINE: Formal request by 14 ratings for complaints against Comr. King's language—complaint heard by Executive Officer Lt.-Comr. Shaw and referred to C.O. on Sunday February 10 with a personal and confidential letter stressing its importance in view of the ratings' very strong feelings.

Comr. King did not heed the advice and deferred the hearing of complaint to Saturday February 16, his normal day for hearing request men.

On the 16th Comr. King saw the request men and warned them against making false complaint and, in accordance with regulations, gave them 24 hours to think after which they could make the complaint in writing. This was construed as a threat.

FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN: Complaint presented in writing and the mutiny started.

The Commission is of opinion that Comr. King's attitude in dealing with the complaint of the ratings was unwise and resulted in worsening the ugly situation when complaint was deferred for six days by which time discontent spread.

The Commission regrets that Comr. King did not impress them as a reliable witness. His views on alleged grievances like food etc. are not enlightened and all told he was an unfortunate choice for Command of "Talwar".

UNANIMOUS REPORT

The report of the Commission was unanimous, the members being agreed that the basic cause of the mutiny was widespread discontent arising mainly from a number of service grievances which had remained unredressed for some time and were aggravated by the political situation.

The Commission emphasised the extremely widespread nature of the disorder and the rapidity with which it spread. Men of all communities took part, irrespective of the part of India from which they came or the political opinions they may have held; and in the opinion of the Commission this could not have been so unless almost all the service had been dissatisfied in some way or another with service conditions.

SYSTEMATIC DECEPTION

The investigations of the Commission led them to believe that among the first of these service grievances was the incorrect and extremely rosy picture held out by the recruiting authorities to recruits amounting in some cases to systematic deception. The latter were led to expect much more rapid promotion than they could in fact have any hope of receiving, and they had not understood that they would be expected to carry out duties such as cleaning ship, which (though commonly performed by ratings in all navies of the world) are of a menial nature. In some cases they had not understood that they would have to eat in a common mess.

But in the opinion of the Commission, the primary causes of discontent in the service were a lack of contact between officers and ratings and a feeling of discrimination.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Some cases were reported to the Commission of ill-treatment and abuse by officers, but the main point was the lack of a patient and sympathetic attitude to genuine grievances. This gave rise to a feeling of resentment and helplessness among the ratings. There was also in the opinion of the Commission, a strong and widespread feeling that racial discrimination existed in the service, the main points being that ratings were denied certain concessions and privileges enjoyed by ratings of the Royal Navy, and that the European officers of the R.I.N. regarded them with contempt as inferiors. There can also be no doubt that some of the Indian officers shared this feeling and considered that they had not received due consideration for promotion, that they were not taken into confidence in important matters, and that they also were regarded as inferiors. Many temporary officers had no real understanding of the men or sympathy with them and this was particularly the case among the non-Asiatic officers.

It may here be mentioned that there were officers of nineteen different nationalities, some of whom belonged to nations observing discriminatory laws. Those on loan from the R.N. in particular, as also some of those temporarily in the Indian service, felt that they were exiles serving their term away from home and wished only that they might be allowed to leave in the not too distant future.

UNTRUE PROMISES

The Government of India agree that the methods employed by individual recruiters were in some cases unsatisfactory and that they were to blame for making promises which in many cases they knew to be untrue.

As regards European officers, the rules about learning the language will now again be strictly enforced, and officers will be encouraged by all means to acquire a full knowledge of their men, not only in the service but in their homes.

Everything possible is being done to eliminate any suspicion of racial discrimination and Indian officers are being posted to the complement of ships, to posts of responsibility, officer in ships, and to Naval staff appointments, as they become sufficient seniority and experience.

Bombay Govt. To Nationalise Passenger-Bus Services

Scheme Envisages Taking Over Road Transport Services By Stages During Next Three Years

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay to-day published a draft scheme to Nationalise passenger-bus services in the province with the twofold object of 4 (1) increasing the operation efficiency of road transport services, ensuring that they are run in public interest and that any profits accruing from the operation of such services are utilised for public benefit and (2) co-ordination of existing road transport services to secure maximum operational economy and efficiency, of road transport with rail and sea transport in order to provide to the public the maximum convenience consistent with efficient and economic administration of road transport and elimination of wasteful overlapping.

The Government's scheme envisages taking over the road transport services in the province by stages during the next three years beginning from the financial year 1947-48.

A Statutory Provincial Road Transport Board is to be set up in which the Bombay Government would have a controlling interest—75 per cent interest—in both finance and administration. The province is to be divided into zones and a manager, appointed by the Public Service Commission, would be in charge of each zone. The Board would work independently, within its terms of reference, but subject to general supervision by Government and would be advised by a provincial advisory Council, which would also be set up.

The Railways are to be given a 25 per cent financial interest.

With Nationalisation, the financial interests of existing operators would be eliminated. Some compensation, however, is to be paid to holders of unexpired permits, taken over by the Government. The holder of an expired permit has no legal claim to compensation and none would, therefore be paid.

Existing operators would however be paid for their vehicles, premises and equipment taken over by the Transport Board for use.

The scheme is to cover the whole of the Bombay Province, including any state or routes through states if the states so concerned agree.

Excluded from the scheme will be Notifiable Municipal areas with a population of over 150,000.

A five per cent limit has been placed on dividends accruing as a result of the services being run by Government.

While the scheme is intended to cover both passenger and goods services only the former are to be taken over by the Board in the first instance. It is not also proposed to take over the entire passenger traffic overnight. As a general policy, expired permits would be taken over in the first instance, together with selected unexpired permits.

Central legislation, which may take some time, would be necessary for the establishment of a statutory profit-making body like the contemplated Provincial Road Transport Board but meanwhile the Provincial Government would amend the Motor Vehicles Act to acquire power to terminate existing permits.

Consembly Not A Hindu Body

Rajen Babu Exposes Fallacy Of Simon And Churchill

NEW DELHI, January 20. (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a statement in the Constituent Assembly this morning refuting the views expressed in Parliament recently that the Assembly represented only one major community in India or was a body of Hindus or caste Hindus.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a reference to certain textual differences between the Cabinet Mission's Statement of May 16, 1946 as published in India and as circulated by the Assembly Office and said the differences were not of a material character.

He stated: "In the course of the debates on India in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords in December last, certain statements were made detracting from the representative character of this Assembly during its last session. Notable among those who spoke in this strain were Mr. Churchill and Viscount Simon. Mr. Churchill observed that the Assembly, as it was meeting then, represented "only one major community in India". Viscount Simon was more specific and referred to the Assembly as "a body of Hindus". He went on further to ask "whether this meeting of Caste Hindus at Delhi can be regarded by the Government as the Constituent Assembly they meant at all."

But these gentlemen have held the highest offices of responsibility and have had a long and intimate connection with the affairs of India; and whatever may be their views on current political controversies, they would not, I am sure, like to make statements which are wholly contrary to facts and lead to mischievous inferences. It is for this reason that I have considered it necessary on this occasion formally to state the facts. Out of a total of 296 members who were to take part in the preliminary session, 210 members attended. These 210 members consisted of 155 Hindus out of a total of 160, 30 Scheduled Caste representatives out of a total of 33, all the 5 Sikhs, 6 Indian Christians out of a total of 7 (one of them is also counted as a member of backward tribes), All the 5 representatives of backward tribes, all 3 Anglo-Indians, all 3 Parsis and 4 Muslims out of 80. The significant absence is of course that of the representatives of the Muslim League—an absence which we all deeply regret. But it is clear from the figures I have quoted that with the exception of representatives of the Muslim League, every community in India, whatever the party affiliation of the persons representing that community, was represented in the Assembly; and, therefore, to describe the Assembly as representing "only one major community in India" or as "a body of Hindus" or as a "meeting of Caste Hindus" is a complete travesty of facts.

TEXTUAL DISCREPANCY.

Members may recollect that, in the course of the debates in the Constituent Assembly on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution, Mr. Jaipal Singh (Bihar) pointed out that there was a discrepancy between the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, 1946, as published in India, and the printed pamphlet circulated by the Assembly Office. The discrepancy referred to was in paragraph 20 of the statement. His complaint was that whereas the statement originally published in India referred to full representation of the interests affected, our reprint referred only to due representation. I have had the matter investigated since.

The Principal Information Officer of the Government of India, who originally published the statement in India, and who has been consulted, has informed us that it was printed exactly in accordance with the copy handed over to him by the Information Officer of the Cabinet Mission. Our own pamphlet is an exact reprint of the White Paper submitted to parliament. It appears that the statement as published in India underwent some small alterations at the hands of the Cabinet Delegation before being presented to Parliament.

The discrepancy pointed out by Mr. Jaipal Singh is not only the one; there are a few others also. I am, however, satisfied that in practically all cases, these changes are purely verbal. Whether the change in paragraph twenty is also purely verbal or not is a matter of opinion. I personally do not think that any material difference has been introduced.

ASSAILANT CHASED AND ARRESTED

Three Stabbings In City On Monday

BOMBAY, Jan. 20. (API): Three stabbing incidents occurred on Monday in Parel, Lower Parel and Agripada neighbourhood. In one, the assailant was chased and arrested with the bloodstained knife still in hand," says a Press Note issued tonight by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

The Press Note adds: "Four others were arrested in connection with the knife attack in Parel Area. Fire was noticed in a bullock cart carrying hay in Sewri area but it was quickly put out before much damage was done."

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

BOMBAY, Jan. 20: The curfew order in Bombay City has been extended in a slightly modified form for a further period of seven days from January 21.

The hours of curfew will be between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. in all the curfew areas and places.

BOOM IN GOLD SHARES

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19. (Reuter): Gold-mining circles in South Africa were today awaiting Government confirmation that three mining leases had been granted in Orange Free State where "The biggest ever "gold strike—63.6 oz per ton or in mining measurement 28.097 inch penny weights—was made near the isolated township of Odendaalsrust last April.

The find has caused a boom in gold shares and in land buying.

Iraqui Communist Leaders' Arrest

BAGHDAD, Jan. 20 (UPA): The arrest of the leader of the Iraqui Communist Party, elusive 48-year-old Yusif Salman alias Fahad (leopard), in a week-end police swoop completed the capture of the leaders of the two Iraqui Communist underground parties. The leader of the Iraqui Communist League was arrested last week.

Fahad, master in the art of disguise, eluded the police for many years during which time he continuously travelled throughout Iraq directing the activity of Party cells. The police tracked him down to a small house in Baghdad and surprised him in the midst of a meeting which was attended by top-level underground operators who were also placed under arrest.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (UPI): Provision for more amenities for Third Class passengers and no increase in the Railway rates and fares—these are going to be the highlights of the next Railway budget, learns the United Press of India. It is understood that actual [illegible] the Railways during [illegible] year is likely to [illegible] crore as against [illegible] of Rs. 175 crores.

Situation In Thana Villages Now Under Control

Adivasis Are Disgusted With Mischievous And Anti-Social Activities Of Red Flag Agents, Says Morarji Desai

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay addressed a press conference this morning at the Secretariat. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, also attended. After Mr. Desai made a statement elucidating Government position 'vis-a-vis' troubles in the Thana district, there was a prolonged discussion between certain Communist press representatives and the Home Minister. Mr. Desai said, in the course of his statement that the Government of Bombay had careful enquiries made on the spot in Dahanu and Umbergaon talukas of Thana District covering 25 villages and lasting over ten days. He said.

"A study of the results of these enquiries shows that the situation is now under control and the mischief-mongers will soon be apprehended. The mass of the Adivasis are disgusted with the mischievous and anti-social activities of the Red Flag agents. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Adivasis are ready to resume their normal pursuits but are afraid of the outlaws.

THE TROUBLE-MAKERS

"It is well known that Communist workers, under the label of Kisan Sabha, are at the bottom of the present trouble. The wage rate for forest and other work is merely a handle for instigating the Adivasis in this area to violence and lawlessness. The Government had to declare an emergency because of the terroristic activities of some of the Warlis who were organised into gangs by the Kisan Sabha workers for creating a reign of terror in this area. Reports have been received by local authorities about assaults on Sawkars and on the Warlis working either on the farms and gardens of the Sawkars or in the coupes taken by the forest contractors. Several gardens have been attacked and the trees therein cut and other property damaged. At some places farm houses were broken open and household effects and cash were carried away. Groups of cart-men transporting either timber or grass were assaulted by these gangs. Their carts were damaged, the bullocks unyoked and the goods inside thrown out.

"These gangs have now taken to burning hay-stacks which are to be found all over the area. Grass weighing about 40-lakh pounds and of the value of over rupees one lakh and fifty thousand must have been burnt down by now. They have lately taken to burning of "Udwas" i.e. stacks of unthrashed paddy crop. The gangs also raid Adivasi villages at night. They forcibly carry away some youths with them as recruits for the gangs and also requisition rations from the village for their own maintenance. Toddy booths and liquor shops in some of the interior hamlets have also been looted. The result was that not only was the work stopped but the whole field was left free to the outlaws for carrying on their nefarious activities.

EMERGENCY DECLARED

"The Government had to declare an emergency, and the District Magistrate and the Police were armed with special powers. The raids of the outlaws still continue but not on a large scale as previously. The gangs now operate only during night time and within a specified area. Grass stacks are their present prey.

DIFFICULT TERRAIN

"There are certain difficulties in the way of the police apprehending the mischief-makers. The whole tract is hilly and mountainous and thick with deep ravines and valleys intersecting. It is covered with thick jungle. There are no proper roads or other means of communication. The terrain thus affords convenient resorts to outlaws and the brain behind their activities.

"The outlaws though few in number as compared with the one lakh of Adivasis in this tract can very well out-wit the police and adopt guerilla tactics. The outlaw gangs have been recruited from persons who are the goonda element in the jungle villages. They have been the agents of the Kisan Sabha for some time and are trained too in its technique.

It is, however, expected that the outlaws will be apprehended in a short time.

THE ADIVASIS

"In the two talukas of Dahanu and Umbergaon the Adivasis number over a lakh in a population of a lakh and seventy five thousand. Amongst the Adivasis the Warlis are about 70,000. It was amongst the Warlis that the communists are carrying on their campaign of incitement and intimidation. The communists have been giving it out that they have a strong hold on the Warlis and that they have created a powerful organisation of the Warlis. This claim is false. The communists have succeeded in organising only bands of gangsters and turning a few Warlis into dacoits and robbers. Through these gangs they have been able to intimidate and terrories the mass of other Warlies who are honest and peaceful but timid and gullible. There has been a good deal of awakening amongst the Warlis recently but that has been due to the work and propaganda of the Adivasi Mandal and the Special Protection Officer appointed by the last Congress Government.

"The Warlis are angry with the goondas, they say that they are not going to tolerate any further intimidation. They are determined to organise themselves for self-defence. They want to resume their normal pursuits and start the jungle and other work so that they may make their earnings for the season which is fast pressing. They are furious at the fact that they have been brought to the brink of starvation by forcible stoppage of work and that some of their own kith and kin have been misguided and used as a handle for all this.

"In the course of the enquiries some of the Warlis said that they were confused on account of the conflicting propaganda of the Congress and of the Kisan Sabha. But, they said, they had confidence in the present popular Government and they sought guidance from the representatives of the Government, who were touring amongst them and promised that they would act according to their advice. They were asked whether the Government officials and specially the police were committing any excesses or practising any harassment. The reply was in the negative.

"Some of them even asked for police protection so that they can resume their normal pursuits without delay.

As regards the Sawkars it has been made clear to them that though the Government is determined to free the Adivasis from the clutches of the Sawkars and to emancipate them, the Government will not tolerate organised violence or systematic terrorisation and destruction of properties by whomsoever practised. Government will adopt all reasonable yet strong measures to put down anarchy Government is, however, anxious to see that while doing so no excesses are committed on the mass of peaceful Warlis.

"The Sawakars have also been told that it is upto them now to get rid of their fear and try and start their normal work and induce the Warlis to join their work. They were advised that while doing so they should look upon the Warlis as their collegues in their work and give them a generous treatment. They should be honest in the responsibilities cast on them under legislation like the Tenancy Act or the terms of the contract with the Government.

NANIVAL FIRING

"Enquiries regarding the firing at Naniwali show that some three or four days previously, the village of Naniwali was raided by a gang, both the Warlis and the Katkaris of the village were assaulted and the gang tried to take away forcibly some people and rations with them and they threatened to come back again in large numbers as the response from Naniwali was not satisfactory. Some of the Naniwali villagers, herefore, went to Palghar and informed the police there about the first raid as well as about the intended second raid. The palghar police sent word to manor police. The Inspector in charge there collected about fourteen police men who were then available and rushed to Naniwali. There he found a large mob advancing towards the village from the Barbanpur side. He asked the mob to disperse and to throw away the sticks and other weapons it carried. Not only did the mob refuse to disperse but on the contrary it persisted in advancing and even began encirling the police under instructions from some leaders who began shouting "Ghero; Ghero" Some amongst the crowds also began pelting stones. When the Inspector found that the life of the policemen was in danger he ordered firing. The news of the firing at Naniwali spread throughout the jungles and the Warlis began to feel that some of their own brethren lost their live because of the madness created amongst them by the Red Flag men.

Another typical instanes of the methods of propaganda adopted by the Communists is the statement made in the leading article published in the Lokayug (Marathi Edition of the Communist weekly "Peoples Age) dated January 12. The journal made the categorical allegation that some personnel of Mahratta troops stationed in the "Teak Bungalow" in Kosbad committed criminal assault on a Warli woman on the 5th instant. The truth is that the troops arrived in Dahanu on the 6th evening and nore of them went out of the camp; "no Maharatta soldiers were stationed at Kosbad;" there is no Dak Bunglow at Kosbad as it is a village; and no case of criminal assault has been reported to the police there since the beginnning of this year. Thus the statement of the "Lokayug" is wholly baseless.

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AUSTRALIAN LINER RUNS ASHORE

No Casualties Reported

WELLINGTON, Jan. 19 (Reuter): Lord Nuffield, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Tovey, Lady Tovey and the Apostolic delegate to Australia and New Zealand Archbishop Panico were among the 392 passengers on the 9,576 ton Australian liner "Wanganella" which ran ashore near here tonight.

The passengers were taken off by tugs. There were no casualties.

French Military Juggernaut Trampling Over Indo-China

Bombay T.U.C. Leader's Call For Boycott Of French Ships: Swaraj House Meeting Condemns Aggression

LONDON, January 19. (Reuter): At a meeting here tonight at Swaraj House addressed by representatives of Indo-China, Indonesia and Africa, a general agreement was reached that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, was working out a plan for practical aid to Viet Nam (Indo-Chinese nationalists) movement in its present conflict with the French authorities.

At this meeting held to protest against "French imperialist aggression" a suggestion was also made by one of the speakers that Chinese were smuggling weapons into Indo-China to aid Viet Nam forces.

A resolution was passed by members of the Swaraj House—which is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain—expressing complete solidarity with the Viet Namese people.

An Indonesian, Mr Mohammad Ali, said, "I am sure that I represent the feelings of 75,000,000 Indonesians when I say that the action of the French should be condemned by the freedom-loving people of the world.

"Until the French, Dutch and the British give up the idea of colonial suppression, it will mean another war".

The African Socialist, Mr. George Padmore, compared the situation in Indo-China to that of France when she was occupied by German armies. He said, "After the suffering that France went through at the hands of the Nazis, there is moral reason why imperialism should not be imposed upon the Viet Namese people."

"The action of progressive forces in the question of Indo-China will stand as one of the blackest pages in the history of the working class movement in Western Europe, especially in France."

Mr. Dang of Indo-China did not speak but answered many questions from the large audience. In answer to a question on Chinese aid he said, "I can reveal that Chinese are smuggling a lot of weapons into Indo-China for the Viet Namese forces."

On the question of Russian support he said, "There has been no help from Russia other than symbolic aid. This has been given in Russian newspapers."

While questions were being asked, a British woman, who said that she had recently returned from France, declared, "Most of the parties of the left are not concerned in giving support to Viet Nam.

ASIATICS MUST UNITE

"Viet Nam must not have confidence in any nation such as Britain, America or Russia. Asiatic people must unite together to fight imperialism."

There was a discussion on the question of requesting Indian political leaders to send a volunteer force to Indo-China. One suggestion put forward was that the Indian National Army of Subash Chandra Bose should be sent to aid the Viet Nam movement. This was overruled when general agreement that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, was working out practical aid was expressed.

A resolution was passed by the members of the Swaraj House.

This expressed complete solidarity with the Viet Nam people. The main part of the resolution said, "We appeal to all progressive forces in the world to take steps to prevent the high-handed activities of French gener and demand evacuation of French armed forces from Indo-China."

Copies of the resolution were to be sent to the India Office, the British Foreign Office and the French embassy in London.

Indo-China itself—according to reports reaching Paris last night—French troops have advanced 15 miles in a largescale land, sea and air operation to relieve the garrison at Hue, 440 miles north of Saigon on the Annam coast, where a battalion of their compatriots has been holding out against 5,000 Viet Namese (Indo-Chinese nationalist) troops since December 19.

The French Army Headquarters at Tourane, about 60 miles south-east of Hue said that troops had advanced along the railway leading to Hue while foreign legionaries and men of the twenty-third colonial infantry had crossed the Namo river with artillery.

The garrison, it was added, had enough fobd to last until the middle of February. Supplies of military and medical equipment were being dropped regularly from aircraft.

While troops inside Hue have been beating off attacks by the Viet Namese, the advancing would be rescuers were stated to have met only slight resistance.

Inside Hue, French troops are defending the French and Foreign population in a triangular area to the south-east. The garrison was reported to be under daily fire from Viet Namese artillery.

Further north, the road from Haiphong a port at the mouth of the Red river to Hanoi, the capital of Tongking province, has been cleared and a convoy of supplies has reached Hanoi by road for the first time since fighting between the French and Viet Namese broke out on December 19. Hitherto, the town had depended on air supply.

A French dispatch from Hanoi said that the consuls of Britain, China and the United States have still been unable to contact responsible Viet Nam authorities for negotiations over 200 French hostages captured by Viet Namese forces on December 19

T. U. C. LEADER APPEALS

BOMBAY, Jan. 19 (API): Mr. S. A. Dange, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President of the A. I. T. U.C. and Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Member of the General Council of the A. I. T. U. C., in a joint statement issued to-day warmly endorses the appeal of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, for a boycott of all French ships carrying troops and arms to and from Indo-China.

Referring to the reported move-ment of the French luxury liner "Isle de France" and that of "Athos Two" carrying soldiers and ammunitions from Toulon and Marseilles respectively to Indo-China the statement asks all dock workers unions in Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Pondicherry, as an urgent necessity, to boycott these ships if they put in at any of these ports on their way to Indo-China.

The signatories of the statement appeal in particular to all Trade Unions in India to pass resolutions supporting Viet-Nam's cause and appealing to French workers to see that their Government desists from this war of aggression on Viet-Nam, and calling on the World Federation of Trade Unions to support the campaign of boycotting the French ships on the way to Indo-China.

'Nehru Never Influenced By Communism'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, (U.P.A.): Well informed sources both inside and outside the Government, today deplored the charges made by John Foster Dulles, Republican Foreign Affairs expert, that Soviet Communism exercised a strong influence on the Nehru Government. The sources said that they feared that Dulles' "ill-founded and ill-advised remarks" would injure Indo-American amity.

Dulles in a speech made in New York on Friday, said that Russian influence was spreading in India and added that "in India, Soviet Communism exercise a strong influence through the interim Hindu Government."

In addition to what they considered to Dulles' over-emphasis on the Soviet influence in India, these sources also regretted the term "Hindu Government" to describe the Congres regime.

The consensus was that Dulles had drawn most of his impressions solely from the fact that Krishna Menon and Russian representatives worked closely together against South Africa on the question of annexation of South-west Africa and Mrs. Pandit had strong Russian support to her case against South Africa's alleged discrimination.

Most persons here expect that Pandit Nehru will evventualy turn to modified socialism in an obvious necessity to cure India's economic ills. They generally believed that any danger of Communism in India would lie in Britain's refusal to recognize India's national aspirations and recent actions of the Labour Government have—in the minds of observers here—dissipated that possibility.

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TAKE THESE SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS.

WHEN you get a cold, stay indoors and go to bed. Avoid chills and drafts. Soaking your feet in hot water or a hot bath may help. Drink hot lemonade on retiring.

IF YOU must go to work, wear warm protective clothing and cover your cough and sneeze with a handkerchief. Drink copious quantities of milk, fruit juice and plain water. Take a laxative if necessary. In case you have a sore throat, gargle frequently with a teaspoonful of salt or bicarbonate of soda in warm water.

SHOULD your cold develop into fever, aching and chilliness, call the doctor without delay as, otherwise, it might lead to serious respiratory infections and pneumonia.

VISIT your DOCTOR regularly

Whether you think you need it or not, visit your doctor regularly for medical checkups. Give him the opportunity to discover, in time, conditions and diseases which might lead to later disability. This is the way to keep yourself healthy and happy.

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IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL HEALTH

AL. 269.

Silver Prices Look Up On Professional Buying

Cotton Market Moves Within Narrow Range

Bombay, Jan. 20

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained officially closed to-day as a mark of respect to the death of a member.

Some business was done privately which disclosed quiet tendency Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 2730 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 2865 Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 882 while Swadeshi shares stood around Rs. 815.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 20

The Bombay Bullion market was steady with moderate business passing.

Professional Bulls have a strong hold over actual floating stocks of gold and silver which command handsome premiums.

Delay in arrivals of silver is causing anxiety to short sellers and there seems to be no disposition to sell.

Silver for Fagan delivery opened at Rs. 138/14 and improved at Rs. 139/2 under scattered buying. At this level there was increased long liquidation and the market declined at Rs. 138/8 when renewed buying appeared and the market improved at Rs. 138/14. Ready Silver was offered at a premium of Rs. 15 at Rs. 153/14.

Gold market opened at Rs. 97/12 and improved at Rs. 98 on small buying but declined at Rs. 97/4 on general realising. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 105.

Thereafter there was active professional buying in Silver and Fagan delivery advanced over Rs. 140 while Gold was steady at Rs. 98. Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	156	4	0
Fagan Delivery	140	10	0
Ready Gold	104	12	0
Fagan Delivery	98	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 20

Cotton market opened steady today with March contract quoted at Rs. 458/8. There was utter absence of any buying and under scattered selling March delivery declined at Rs. 458. Trading was restricted and there was more disposition to await settlement of Teji-Mandi to-morrow.

The market declined at Rs. 457/10 for March delivery on further long liquidation but steadied at Rs. 457/14.

The market declined at Rs. 456/12 for March delivery but rallied and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I C C Jan.	446	0	0
I C C March	458	0	0
I C C May	468	0	0
I C C July	479	6	0
I C C Sept.	488	2	0

AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 18

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	447-3/4	446-7/8	446-7/8
March	459-1/4	458-3/4	459-1/8
May.	469-3/4	469	469-1/8
July	481	480-1/4	480-1/2
Sept	489-1/4	488-1/2	489

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1275 cent points below New York March ... Exchange rate 331

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

Tata Ordinary 488/8, Tata Deferred 2720. Indian Iron 45/2. Steel Corpn. of Bengal 36/8, Bombay Dyeing 2855. Central India 405, Gokak 366/4, Kohinoor 873/12, Simplex 424, Andhra Valley 1750, Tata Hydro 196/14, Tata Power 1765, Associated Cement 226/8, Belapur 328/2, Bombay Burma (Old) 667/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, January 20.

The market was fairly firm with moderate buying There was very little business but tendency was firm in groundnuts. Linseed quotations firm up on short covering, Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 116/- and improved at Rs. 116/4 on moderate buying but suddenly declined at Rs. 115/4 on general liquidation. At this level there was renewed buying and Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 115/13. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	23	14	0
Coromandal	23	6	0
Bold	22	14	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	0	0
February March	25	1	0
April-May	25	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	26	0	0
December-January Navlakhi	24	8	0
Goa Delivery	25	8	0
Bombay Delivery	25	6	0
May Delivery	115	13	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	20	0	0
Castorseed oil	16	4	0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 20

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th—12th month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th & 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 -/8 7th—9th Month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th & 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL RATES.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

New York Banks Buying D. D Rs. 329 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 3/4 not under L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 7/8-4.03.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate dol 4.02 1/2 4.03 1/4.

London/Montreal Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70.

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London 55 1/2.

Silver New York 76.

London Discts 3 Months 17/32 p c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent, Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent, 3 Months 1/2 per cent 6 Months 3/4 per cent 12 Months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady

"MAKE EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON A TEMPORARY MEASURE"

The next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will be held in Bombay from the 27th January to the 1st February 1947. Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, will preside.

One of the important subjects which will come up for discussion is a resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. R. G. Saraiya in connection with export duty on cotton recently imposed by the Government of India. The resolution seeks an assurance from Government to the effect that the duty has been imposed only as a temporary measure and will be abolished as soon as it tends to act as a handicap on the export of Indian cotton. The view has been expressed that the export duty on cotton of which there is a surplus in the country and of which there are alternative supplies in other parts of the world, can only act as a handicap to the prospect of selling Indian cotton in the world's markets and lead to a permanent reduction in the monetary return to the cotton growers of the country. In this connection, the resolution draws the attention of the Government of India to the tendency towards the narrowing of the disparity between Indian and world cotton prices, to the large discounts in the quotations for distant months in the New York cotton futures market, and to the fact that a subsidy of 4 cents. per lb. is granted on exports of American cotton, and urges in the interests of the Indian cotton grower, that the duty shall be abolished as soon as possible. The resolution further recommends that the proceeds of the duty collected in the meanwhile should be placed at the disposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for undertaking measures for the benefit of the Indian cotton grower.

PRIVATE TRADING TO BE DISCONTINUED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Private trading, before and after the official hours of 12 p. m to 2-30 p. m. either on telephone or in the offices, will be discontinued from January 23 (Thursday) in the Share Bazar. This decision was arrived at a general meeting of the Natives Share and Stock Exchange Brokers' Association held on Monday under the presidentship of Mr. K R. P. Shroff.

The meeting also appointed a committee of 9 members which was empowered to suspend or fine the parties concerned for violating this decision. Mr. J. J. Kapadia will be the chairman of this committee while Mr. N. N. Dubash will act as secretary.

HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

General Rise In Commodity Prices

HAPUR, Jan. 17.

There has been a general rise in the commodity prices during the week under review. Food grains have in particular been affected. This is always the case whenever there is an official admission of shortage in general or in any particular. The U.P. as had been reported earlier was facing a very tight food situation. Distressing reports continue to be received from Ballia and some other affected districts. A Ballia news published in "The Tribune" indicated that thousands of people are living on grass and green leaves. People are also eating a wild grain called Koron as a result of which 35 persons have gone mad. There is another report from that very place published in the "National Herald" which gives three deaths for starvation. The U. P. Government is fully alive to this situation and are doing every thing possible to save the persons from starvation. There is a hopeful sign too. Imports from overseas during this week have been fairly large. Another big consignment is due to be received shortly. The port strike at Karachi is over. The province has been allotted some extra quota of food grains. These factors will certainly go a long way to improve the situation.

Meanwhile as has been pointed above prices of all food grains have been rising almost daily. Effective price control well nigh impossible. The following are the current market rates at Hapur. Wheat 14/4, gram 13/-, peas 13/, barely 10/8. Bajra 10/12, Jawar 9/4 Maize 10/8.

Foods grains stock at Hapur have been mostly unchanged but for barley. The U. P. is getting its quota out of the imported barley and this is being stocked in Hapur. Barley stock has now increased to 168 khatties. Other figures are: wheat 7 gram 4 peas 36 bajhar 37 other cereals 4 khatties.

The market for the pulses has been very steady in sympathy with foo grains and also due to very poor stocks. The following are the ready quotations: Arhar12/- Urad 17/- Moong 14/3. Arhar stock is put at 4 khatties.

Prices for gur and shakkar have also risen above control levels. This is due to very good trade demand—although actual despatches so far have been poor and for the virtual sugar famine we have been witnessing here. Arrivals averaged 4,500 mds. daily. Current prices are: Gur 13/- Sakkar 14/8.

Mustard seed is not available. Cotton seed is quoted at 15/8 and Groundnut at 15/8. Oil quotations are: Mustard seed oil 66/- Linseed oil 52/- and groundnut oil 55/- Ghee is quoted at 190/- to 205/- Oats at 12/8 and Methi at 13/4.

FUTURES.

Guwar:—Market remained quiet to steady. Baishak had closed at 9/2/6 on Friday last. It steadily improved to 9/5/3 by Monday, dropped down to 9/1/4 on Wednesday and has since then improved to 9/2/9. The scarcity cry in case of food grains and poor ready stocks are bulls main support. The undertone is steady. Ready is quoted at 9/6/6 and Maha at 9/11/6.

Bardana futures:—The market remained consistently steady due obviously to very heavy export prospects. Ready prices are Md. 85/8 DW. 93 Chet 85/8.

Silver:—Market remained erratic but the undertone remained steady. It was quoted at 121/10 on Friday last; it improved to 125/7 on Saturday. The market on Monday was almost stationary. On Tuesday Silver opened at 123/12 and improved to 126/10 and went higher up on Wednesday to 128/12. There was some reaction at higher levels. On Thursday, it touched 125 at one stage but has since improved to 125/8.

Gold:—Market remained consistently steady and price fluctuations were unimportant. Present quotation is 88, Highest, 90/4.

BAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, Jan. 18.

Silver Futures Opened 126/4, Highest 127/4, Lowest 126/2, Later 126/10. Gold Futures opened 88/12, Highest 89, Lowest 88/10, Later 88/10, Steady 9/5/3, Later 9/4/3. Gawar Ready 9/6/6, Maha 9/12/6, Baishak Opened 9/2/6, Highest Bardana Ready Md. 86, DW 92, Chet 86/2, Gur 13/2, Shakkar 14/8, Cotton 42, Cottonseed 15/8, Mustardseed Oil 56, Linseed Oil 52, Oil Cake 4/10, Groundnut 15/8, Oil 55 Oats 12/8, Methi 13/4, Pulses Arhar 12, Urad 17, Moong 14/4, Grains Wheat 14/8, Grain 13, Rice First 26/10, Second 18, Maize Desi 10/8, Bajra 10/12, Guar 9/4, Barley 10, Peas 13, Bejhar 10/12, Stocks Wheat 7, Gram 4, Barley 175, Peas 36, Bejhar 37, Other Cereals 4, Arhar 4, Khatties.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Jan. 20.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 195/205 Fibre Garbled 177/8 Ungarbled 162/8 Cocoanuts Raw 125 Dry 150 Cocoanutoil 525 Copra Office 330 Dilpasood 400 Madrasnottam 450 Goodgooda 400 Pepper Wynaad 610 Country 590 Dryginger Chernad 370 Ernad 350 Coffee Robusta 87 Timber Pali 50 Junglewood 30 Vellapine 45 Benteak 52 Teak 90/95 Mangoplants 4/4 Teak 18 Rosewood 17/18

COTTON SPINNERS TO SUPPORT COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT

MANCHESTER, Jan. 18 (UPA).

Over 1,000 representatives of cotton spinning firms in Britain today agreed to support the memorandum drawn up by the Master Spinners Federation which promised collaboration on the Government scheme for re-equipping the spinning trade with the aid of a grant from the Exchequer of 25 per cent towards the cost of the scheme.

The Master Spinners agreed that further modernization of plants should be carried out with improved methods of labour utilization and the introduction of two shift to work at a later date.

Consumption Of Silver To Decline In U.S.A.

YEARLY AVERAGE LIKELY TO BE ABOVE 80 CENT LEVEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPA)

The price of silver at the best may average slightly above 80 cents per ounce during 1947 but heavy receipts could well force this level lower, Messrs. Handy and Hermon, Bullion Dealers predicted in a review of the 1946 silver market. They pointed out that the "consumption of silver by arts and industries in this country during 1947 will unquestionably decline from 105 million ounces used during 1946. On the other hand, production should generally show some increase. Based on the best estimates obtainable at this time, it would appear that the total industrial demand of North and South America would about offset the Western Hemisphere mine production, excluding the U. S. output which will be absorbed by the Treasury. However, there are other supplies to the extent of some millions of ounces which will be available for sale in New York. Without some additional support, therefore, we can foresee a market which at the best might maintain a level in the low-80-cent range, but which would undoubtedly decline still further if offerings other than new production were pressed for sale.

"The time or amount of any such decline is unpredictable. Estimates from Bombay place India's potential absorption of silver during 1947 at 60 million to 70 million ounces if the price remains in the neighbourhood of one dollar per ounce. Past experience would indicate a large consumption at a lower level. Additional buying in the New York market at any such scale as this would be a very bullish factor but the degree to which Indian demand will be received here is wholly dependent upon the availability of the dollar exchange for silver purchases," the report said.

LONDON OFFICIAL PRICE

The report further said that the rigidly controlled London official price for silver "no longer represents the world price." The report added that now there is no such thing as a single world price. The review said that the world's two largest silver producers are Mexico and the U. S., both of whom registered lower production during 1946. The estimated 1946 Mexican production was 46 million ounces which was 15,106,000 ounces under the 1945 level while the U. S. output dropped seven million ounces to 21,200,000. The Mexican production drop was the result primarily of strikes and lack of mine equipment while a similar shortage of machinery and supplies contributed to the U. S. decline though the chief cause was scarcity of mine labour. The 1946 output for Canada, including New Foundland, remained unchanged at 13,900,000 ounces. The remaining production estimates are: Central America, 3,000,000; Peru, 13,000,000; Bolivia, 6,000,000; Other South American countries 4,000,000.

The holdings of silver by the U. S. Government at the end of the year amounted to 2,718,500,000 ounces, including coins in circulation which represents a rise of 1,500,000 ounces over the figure shown for 1945.

The review stated that the total consumption in arts and sciences amounted to 105,000,000 representing 2b per cent decline from the 1945 peak of 140,000,000 ounces. Except for a relatively small amount, all of last year's consumption went into peace-time uses. The domestic silver coinage decrease to 35,296,000 ounces in the first eleven months of last year from 67,008,000 ounces in all of 1945.

DEMONETIZATION PROGRAMME

It is pointed out that both Britain and India adopted important demonetization programmes in 1946. The estimated face value of British silver coinage in circulation was at 130,000,000 pounds sterling, equal to 236,000,000 ounces. The review made no estimate of the potential supply of silver to come from Indian demonetization.

The review further said that the U. S. lend-leased 410,814,344 fine ounces of silver, including 200,000 to the Fiji Islands. Other borrowers included: The United Kingdom, 86,100,000 ounces; India, 226,000,000; Australia, 11,800,000; Netherlands, 56,700,000; Saudi Arabia, 22,300,000; Ethiopia, 5,400,000; and Belgium 300,000 ounces.

Wall Street Hopeful After Severe Decline

YEAR-END REVIEW OF FINANCIAL TRENDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (U.P.A.):

A year-end review of financial trends shows that stock market sentiment improved as 1946 ended, following a sharp break in the share list that was interpreted by experts as a bear market movement.

Prices began to turn down late in May but it was not until September that the bear market symptoms appeared to the market doctors.

Many things contributed to the sell-off which brought a drop of about 24 per cent in industrial and utility stocks and one of 34 per cent in the rails from the year's highs.

As the year ended, things looked a bit brighter for the market Wall Street listed the following factors as favourable:

The Republican victory that was expected to result in Congress action toward government economy, modification of labour laws, and lower taxes; capitulation of John L. Lewis' Mine Union after a 17-day strike on December 7, Pearl Harbour day; huge pent-up demand for goods unfilled during 1946; an improved foreign situation; and a 17.6 per cent railroad freight increase effective January 1.

EXPECT END OF CONTROLS

Some of the factors that caused the market break were eliminated late in the year. One of these—undigested new offerings of stocks and bonds—had been worked out although at some cost to underwriters, and the way was cleared for new flotations in 1947 if the need arose. Many looked for expansion of industry which will involve heavy new financing.

Another of the market obstacles—price controls—was practically eliminated as the year ended. Other controls, including the wartime powers of the President were expected to go by the board early in the new year.

Hundreds of strikes had slowed up reconversion programme during the year. Most severe of these were General Motors, the steel industry and the soft coal industry—two of the last.

Market men feared that a new wave of strikes would develop, bringing higher wages and higher prices, and that the latter would bring an end to the sellers' market. As the year ended, there was no indication that strikers would be eliminated but the Street felt that labour would not be as eager to strike as it was in 1946 until bargaining had failed.

As for a return of a buyers' market, this was welcomed by many industrialists as the normal for industry. It would mean return of real competition and force economies, lower prices and real salesmanship, all beneficial to consumers who late in the year were balking at high prices and poor quality of many items.

There had been talk that the stock market break was heralding a depression—or at least a recession on the order of that of 1919-1921. Several economists anticipated the latter, and the market was prepared for such eventuality, it was said.

On past performance, it was noted, the market could well begin to discount a long period of prosperity ahead of a recession even before the recession ran its course. In predicting a setback, the economists who felt it was coming, did not expect it to run for more than a year, if that long.

INDUSTRY TURNING CAUTIOUS

Mere talk of depression late in 1946 brought caution in industry and manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers became wary about building big inventories that might hurt them if business slackened.

They had built up their inventories to fill the pipelines of production and distribution and the total set a record in dollar volume. At the same time, industrial, commercial and agricultural loans reached a new high, but were turning down as the year ended.

During the year, the Federal Reserve System had eliminated margin trading in stocks. A return to margins is foreseen early in 1947. The Reserve eased some of its wartime credit curbs and is expected to ease others, making sale of durable goods easier.

During the period of market decline, the high-priced stocks with so-called thin markets broke sharpest. And later, they recovered the fastest. Losses on the year were small but declines from the year's highs ran to 60 points or more. The highs made May 28 were the best in 16 years.

Allied Chemical dropped 57.1/4 points between its high and low, American Telephone, 50.1/2 points; du Pont, 66; Norfolk & Western, 65.1/2; Chrysler, 65/3/4, and Johns-Manville, 52.1/2.

Automobile and steel issues were hard hit. Mercantiles had been bid up sharply on record sales and good dividends and some of them held gains. Railroad shares were forced down sharply but they were the first to come back, responding to higher freight rates. Rail equipments also rebounded on belief the railroads would increase their purchases.

As the year ended, Wall Street seers felt the worst of the decline in the bear market was over, but some believed the time element in the move had not run its course. They believed, therefore, that the first part of 1947 would witness a quiet, narrow moving market.

GEORGIA EVENTS BURLESQUED

Moscow And Warsaw "Turn Tables On Washington"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (U.P.A.): Wry humour has it in this capital today that Poland and Soviet Russia are about to turn the tables on the United States by dispatching to Washington identical Notes expressing "special perturbation" over the "repressive measures taken against democratic elements by the Provisional Government of the State of Georgia."

One such fantasy was built upon several recent American Notes to Poland and Russia in connection with Sunday's elections in Poland, and even goes so far as to burlesque the possible text for those countries' protests.

A "Note" published in the Scripps Howard newspapers said, "I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's recent notes of protest regarding events leading up to the Polish national elections. All my Government has to say to you in reply is this: It is a source of great regret to call to the attention of Your Excellency's government the continued concern of my Government over the undemocratic developments in Georgia's state capital, Atlanta, in connection with the installation of a State Governor. There is cause for special perturbation in current reports of repressive measures which the Provisional Government of the State of Georgia have seen fit to employ against democratic elements. My Government would be failing in its duty if it did not point out that continuation of suppression, coercion and intimidation as applied to political opposition in Georgia constitutes a violation of the constitution of the United States, the Charter of the United Nations, the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the Marquis of Queensbury rules and Emily Post's Book of Etiquette."

C.P. Food Situation Better Than In Other Provinces Of India

Mishra Advises Govt. Servants To Change Their Behaviour Towards Public

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19 (A.P.I.): An appeal to the people of the Central Provinces and Berar to strengthen the Congress organisation was made by Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, Minister for Local Self Government, replying to an address presented to him today by the Municipal Committee, the mill owners' and Merchants' Association in the province.

The Government, he said, was keen on developing the mineral and forest resources in the province and anxious to improve the condition of the agriculturists by removing their difficulties. Government also contemplate reduction in electric charges in the Central Provinces and Berar and provide for water works in every town with the object of encouraging development of industries, he added.

FOOD SITUATION BETTER

Food and cloth situation in the Central Provinces, said Pandit Mishra, was considerably better than other provinces and assured the audience that Government would improve distribution arrangements without delay.

Referring to the political situation in the country Pandit Mishra said that he disapproved of the Muslim League's attitude 'vis-a-vis' Constituent Assembly and invited the Leaguers to join hands with the Congress in the country's interests. He assured the Muslims and other minority communities that their lives, culture, religion and language would always remain safe in the Congress governed provinces.

Pandit Mishra deplored strikes and advised Government officials to change their attitude and behaviour towards the public and make themselves useful to the people if they wanted to remain in service.

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, (Southern Circle) Bombay invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal of the following stores:

STORES.

DESCRIPTION QUANTITY

A. S. C. Mineral water plants Five

LOCATION:—I. A. O. C. Returned Stores Department, Ghorpuri, Poona

Rates must be quoted per plant/lot stating specifically that conditions of Contract Con. 117 are acceptable.

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. RCS/51001/CPM.

LAST DATE DUE: 10th February, 1947.

OFFERS should be sent to this office and should remain open for acceptance upto 3rd March 1947.

The stores can be viewed at site, on production of a permit obtainable from this office, to the stockholder.

Delivery should be completed ex-site within 30 days of receipt of acceptance of offer. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, Railway Wagons etc. This office is at liberty to reject all or any portion of the offer received.

All further particulars may be secured from this office:

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/197

Sample Free—To Famous Chemists

END PAIN THIS NEW QUICK WAY
When HEADACHE, OR SIMILAR PAINS ATTACK, do this. Swallow one pink KORAY tablet, rest for a few minutes, and then—pain is killed! All good dealers stock KORAY. TWO ANNAS FOR THE 6-TABLET PACK: TEN ANNAS FOR THE 30-TABLET PACK. Refuse substitutes. Remember, KORAY kills pain quicker.
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KILLS PAIN QUICKER
KORAY LTD., 25, Hanover Sq. London, W. 1.
Represented in India by
G. ATHERTON & CO., LTD., Calcutta & Bombay

MONEY

Does Make A Difference

NOT BECAUSE	money can easily turn sorrow to happiness.
BUT BECAUSE	happiness can so easily turn to sorrow when money is lacking.
NOT BECAUSE	money is the standard of value
BUT BECAUSE	it is of magic value when used to change worry and tears to comfort and smiles.
NOT BECAUSE	it has helped to bring pleasure to a few, when hoarded miserly.
BUT BECAUSE	it has helped to blot the heart-aches of many, when used wisely.

MONEY IS WORTH WORKING FOR
MONEY IS WORTH HAVING
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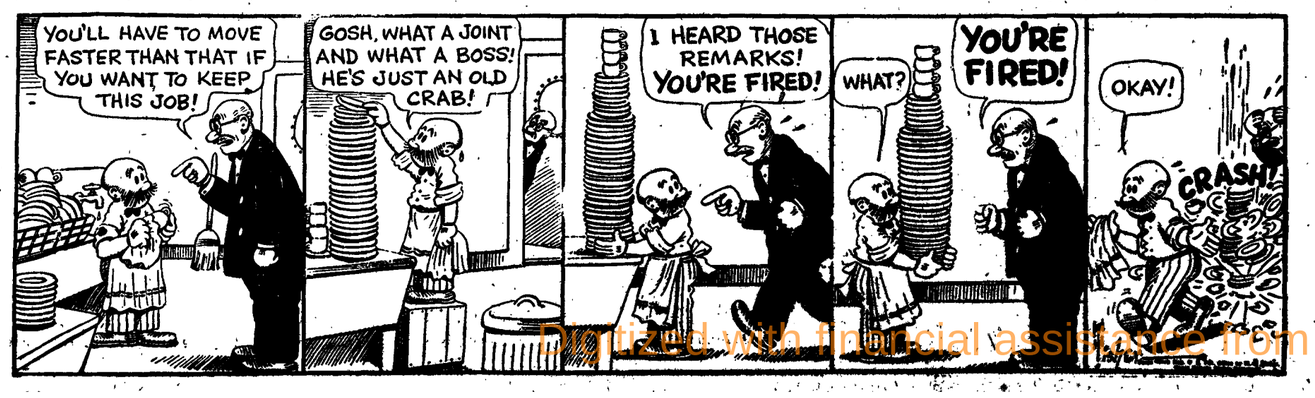
Take a policy of Depositors' Benefit Insurance Co. Ltd., and you will learn how to make your family happy.

THE DEPOSITORS' BENEFIT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Central Bank Buildings, Fort BOMBAY

(4)

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Have Been Studying The Atom Bomb By BUD FISHER


YOU'LL HAVE TO MOVE FASTER THAN THAT IF YOU WANT TO KEEP THIS JOB!
GOSH, WHAT A JOINT AND WHAT A BOSS! HE'S JUST AN OLD CRAB!
I HEARD THOSE REMARKS! YOU'RE FIRED!
WHAT?
YOU'RE FIRED!
OKAY!
CRASH!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Established Hindu aging 35, desires to marry Saraswat or Deccani fair, educated and social girl, aged not more than 25. Apply Box No. 4639, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a bachelor of Andhra Brahmin Velanadu community below 30, highly educated and preferably settled in life, to marry a tall beautiful cultured virgin of 21. Apply Box No. 4622. "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a stenographer for the State Secretariat at Dhrangadhra Pay Rs. 80-4-120 plus dearness allowance (Rs. 16 p.m.). Post pensionable. Apply before 1st February, 1947 to Dewan, Halvad Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) stating age, academic qualifications, previous experience speed in shorthand and type-writing, where and how occupied at present, etc., and with copies of testimonials. Graduate preferred. An initial higher start in the above grade will be given according to qualifications and experience. 1556

Wanted: Graduate, Assistant for general management of Insurance Office. Independent correspondent and fast typist, only need apply: Argus Insurance Co. Limited, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Fort, Bombay. (4637)

Wanted—One Welder well experienced in electric welding for Vanaspati Concern near Delhi. Good prospects for capable man. Apply with testimonials and state minimum salary C/o. Box No. 4460, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

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Pain is bad for you. Get rid of it with Hypon which acts directly on the nerve centres. Wonderfully effective for headaches, influenza, neuralgia—but no unpleasant after-effects. Available from chemists or Biddle Sawyers, Bombay-9. Rs. 1/8/- for 20 tablets. (1541A)

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Wooden Packing Cases: Can supply wooden packing materials, in shooks, of any timber, in any quantity, at competitive rates. Contact Post Box No. 43, Quilon, S. India. 4629

Saccharine—Australian best quality. Immediate shipment. Best quotations. Book your Indents early. General Traders, Lakshmi Building, 2nd floor, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. 4641

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents or whole-sale dealers for our Pearl and Horn Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40/41, Tantibazar, Dacca (Bengal). (4632)

Wanted some Divisional Agents for securing orders from the merchants of important markets of respective divisions of India. We are the manufacturer of Hardware Goods, Coal tar, Building materials, electricals and we are the importers also. Apply within 20th January, 1947 to Box No. 4640, "Bombay Chronicle."

Agents and Underwriters for selling shares of a large Textile Mill starting in the Punjab. Government sanction obtained. Machinery ordered. Apply Box No. 1498, care "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

Wanted: Agents for Art, Silk Cloth & Hosiery. Bright Prospects. Apply for terms and samples M. Salmon & Bros. Ludhiana (N. India). (4500)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Air Compressor capable of compressing 600 cubic feet of air per minute at pressure of 15 atmosphere, new or secondhand apply C/o Box No. 4460, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted 100 tons of raw cattle bones. Quote rate C.I.F., Cochin. Immediate delivery. The Fertilisers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Kundara. 1538

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

American Biscuit, Cigarettes, Chocoletes, Candies, Foodstuffs and Toilet goods for sale. Arun & Co., 23/24, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta. 4635

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIVISION III)
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF PURCHASE,
JAMNAGAR HOUSE, MANSINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI.

DISPOSAL NOTICE

The Chief Director of Purchase is prepared to consider offers to purchase the following quantities of foodstuffs at below or above the price mentioned against each:—

Reference Number to be quoted	Item	Store	Manufactures/Country of origin/Brand	Pack	Approximate quantities	Location	Price ex-where lying.
H-286 (F)	1 (a)	Stewed steak	Swift Industria/ Argentina/Plate	1 lb.	4 tons 927 lbs.	I.S.S.D., Delhi Fort.	As. -/10/- annas ten per pound.
	(b)	S & K Pudding	Norman Smorgons & Son-Pty Ltd./MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA/SMORGONS	—do—	4 tons	—do—	—do—
	(c)	IRISH STEW	SWIFT INDUSTRIA/ ARGENTINA/PLATE	—do—	6 tons 1580 lbs.	—do—	—do—
H-328 (F)	2 (a)	Salad Oil	—	In quart bottles.	1109 Qts.	No. 4, IRBSD, Avadi.	Re. 1/15/- Rupee One annas fifteen per quart.
	2 (b)	Salad Oil (fit for commercial use only)	—	—do—	114 Qts.	—do—	—do—
	3	Salad Oil	—	—do—	2373 Qts.	No. 3, IRBSD, Panagarh.	—do—
	4	Salad Oil	—	—do—	920 Qts.	No. 1, IRSD, Lahore.	—do—

2. Intending purchasers are invited to submit offers in Sealed envelopes marked Tender No. H-286 (F) and H-328 (F) separately for the whole or part of the above stocks, to the Chief Director of Purchase, on basis of the Food Department. Special conditions of sale and Conditions of contract contained in Form FD (M) 70 copies of which are obtainable on application from the Chief Director of Purchase.

3. Offers will be considered rate quoted being equal strictly on priority of receipt from and after 11 A.M. on the 30-1-47 and contracts of sale will be concluded subject to availability. Last date for receipt of offers is 4-2-47.

4. Intending purchasers should state in their offers that they agree to abide by the terms and conditions governing sale.

5. Earnest Money, calculated at 5% of the value of goods tendered must accompany each offer in the form of Deposit at call Receipt or Demand Draft from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any Scheduled Bank or Treasury Challan (Classified under the head "Revenue Deposit") in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase.

6. Offers not accompanied by Earnest Money in the prescribed form will not be considered.

7. Earnest Money is liable to be forfeited to Government if the offer is revoked before the 20-2-47. 1551

AIR-INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of AIR-INDIA LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1947 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
N. H. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 6th January, 1947.

To all the Share-holders of Air-India Limited, and in particular to:—

The Accountant-General, Baroda State, Chettivelikkakath Rockney Antony Esq., Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, H. H. Genl. Walashan Prince Sir Azam Jah Bahadur, H. H. the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Col. Dr. Sir Kameshwara Singh Bahadur, Maharaja Rana Saheb Natwarsinhji Bahadur, H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Mansingh Bahadur, Nawab Zahid Jung Bahadur, Princess Savitribai Sahiba Bansude, Cotton Fabrics Ltd., Controller General of Accounts and Audit, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Chulananda Upali De Silva Esq., Ginigalgodage Peeton De Silva Esq., Dewan of Travancore, Bhavnath Ravishanker Dholakia Esq., Distributors (Baroda) Ltd., Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb Shree Digvijaysinhji of Nawanagar, Mathew D'Lima Esq., Austin Dunbar Esq., Walter Joseph Eccleston Esq., Harold Arthur Fenton Esq., H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda, Edwin Dallas Mayo Gunasekara Esq., H. H. Nawab Hamidullah Khan, Colonel Kumar Himatsinhji, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mohomed Hussain, Dr. Minocher Bomanji Ichaporia, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Puthenpurackal George Jacob Esq., Rustomjee Cowasjee Jall Esq., H. H. Junior Begum Saheba Jhanara of Palanpur, Bhagvatiprasad Balubhai Joshi Esq., Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung., Mrs. Margaret Mary Kak., Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, Master of Household, Bikaner, Manon Thomas Mathews Esq., Kezhikivettil Shivashankar Menon Esq., Ram Parmeswar Menon Esq., Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Sageer Mohamedi Esq., Wilhelm A. E. Molamure Esq., Parameswar Bhaskar Nair Esq., Shankarrao Madhavrao Pagar Esq., Kavalam Madhava Panikkar Esq., Anantrai Prabhashanker Pattani Esq., Anantrai Prabhashanker Pattani Esq., Dewan, Bhavnagar State, Mrs. Ethel Pereira, John Cecil Travor Perera Esq., Behram Navrosji Pestonjee Esq., J. C. K. Peterson Esq., Kandlur Panduranga Rau Esq., Ramaswami Aiyar Rajagopalan Esq., Allen Robert Saint Esq., Cooverji Bhimjibhai Taraporvala Esq., Thomas B. Wilson Esq. 1552

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay, No. 10, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1947, for the sale of approximately 5,000 Empty Gunny Grain Bags per month during February, 1947, to 31st January, 1948.

Tender forms giving full particulars can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which will not be sent per V.P.P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores.
(1327)

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 P. M. on 1-2-47 for the supply of Milk at Sholapur from 18-2-47. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (1504)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a temporary post of Executive Engineer under the Directorate of Public Health Engineering, Bengal on a pay of Rs. 500 per month. AGE—must not be less than 30 or more than 38 years on 1st January, 1947. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must be corporate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers or of the Institution of Engineers (India) or must possess qualifications equal to those required by those Institutions for corporate membership: must have specialised in Sanitary Engineering for not less than 5 years during which time he must have been engaged in the design and construction of both drainage and waterworks. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 3rd February, 1947. 1558

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Directorate General of Industries and Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED to continue the Aluminium Pool in a modified form during 1947. Any consumer wanting Aluminium in ingot, sheet or circle form, will be supplied by the Pool through its four Agents, viz:—

(1) Messrs. JEEWANLAL (1929) LTD., 101, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
(2) Messrs. WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS CO., LTD., Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
(3) Messrs. KAMANI BROS., LTD., Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
(4) THE ALUMINIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., Kamla Tower, CAWNPORE.

For their requirements of the metal for the current year, the consumers should place orders on any of these firms and settle details regarding payment of advances, etc., with them before the 15th February, 1947. The Pool will allocate material in the various forms according to availability and applicant's manufacturing capacity.

(Sd.) D. P. ANTIA,
Development Officer,
(Metals).

New Delhi, 18th January, 1947. 1549

SALE NOTICE

Surplus TEAK (Tectona grandis) timber constituting logs, telegraph poles and ballies will be sold by public auction on 3rd February, 1947, 3 p.m. at Tamsai Forest Depot on Palghar Manor Road. Material can be inspected by making previous arrangement with Range Forest Officer, Manor.

J. V. KARAMCHANDANI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
North Thana.

Nasik, 13th January, 1947. 1553

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: Mrs. FRIEDA TESLER.

Present Nationality. Stateless. Formerly Russian.

Full Address: Menkwa Bldg., Outram Road, Bombay. 1438

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Anglo-Indian or European candidates to fill a vacancy in the post of Physical Training Instructor and Games Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong. PAY—The selected candidate will draw an initial pay of Rs. 200 per month in the scale of Rs. 200-20|2-260-30|2-320 plus rent free and furnished quarters. AGE—must not be more than 30 years of age on 1st January, 1947. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must hold a diploma in Physical Training: Preference will be given to a candidate who has Foreign qualifications and can take charge of the School Cadet Corps. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of application on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 5th February, 1947. (1559)

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any persons who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: DANA JANSEN.

Present Nationality: Swedish.

Full Address: "Silver Oaks" Warden Road, Bombay. (1561)

WEIGHING OF GRAIN FLOUR BY GRINDING MILLS. ORDER

Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th January 1947.

No. 77|I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with the Government of India, Department of Food, Notification, No. PY-603(2)I, dated the 21st October 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased, with the previous concurrence of the Central Government, to order that with effect from the 1st day of February, 1947, save as otherwise directed in any particular case by the Director of Civil Supplies or Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, every person in charge of a grinding mill (chakki) situated within the limits of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, shall:—

(1) maintain on the premises of the grinding mill a set of standard weights and weighing instrument;
(2) if so required by a customer weigh in the presence of the customer before grinding the grain given by him for grinding and after grinding the flour thereof;
(3) deliver to the customer in return flour of the grain the weight of which is not less than 96-7|8% or 31|32nd of the grain given for grinding.

EXPLANATION—For the purposes of this Order, the Bombay Suburban District means the Bombay Suburban District as constituted immediately befor the 1st day of October, 1945.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
D. S. BAKHLE,
Secretary to Government.
(1555)

"CIPLA"

THE CHEMICAL, INDUSTRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED
289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay at 3-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1947 to transact the following business.

1. To RECEIVE AND ADOPT the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1946.
2. To DECLARE a dividend.
3. To ELECT three Directors in place of Dr. M. J. Nicholson, Mr. K. A. Hai and Rai Bahadur Dhanraj Wason who retire by rotation and are eligible and offer themselves for re-election under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To APPOINT the Auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.
5. To TRANSACT any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th January, 1947 to 15th February, 1947, both days inclusive

By Order
The Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Limited,
K. A. HAMIED,
Managing Director.

N.B.—Dividends, if sanctioned by the shareholders, will be paid only to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 28th January 1947.

Bombay, 13th December, 1946. 1554

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Reference Assistant for the Punjab University Library, Lahore, in the grade of Rs. 200-100-350. Qualifications: (i) M.A. at least 2nd class, of a recognised University; (ii) Certificate in Librarianship; (iii) Knowledge of German and French and main Indian Languages; (iv) At least 5 years experience in Librarianship comprising Administration, Classification and Reference Work. Candidates with foreign qualifications will be preferred. Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify.

Applications stating age, academic and professional qualifications together with particulars of Library experience, minimum pay in case the initial salary is not acceptable, should reach Captain M. Bashir, B.Sc. Hons. (Edin.), Registrar (Administration), University of the Punjab, Lahore by the 18th February, 1947. (1557)

NOTICE.

It IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalisation as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalisation may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: Dr. SIEGMUND THOMAS RETTER.

Present Nationality: Roumanian.

Full Address: Saira Cottage, Oomer Park, Warden Road, Bombay. (1548)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned separately for each of the following:—

1. Construction of a bridge over Rohine River in mile 9 of the Gorakhpur, Pharenda Road in the Gorakhpur District United Provinces—Approx. Cost 350,000|-.
2. Construction of a bridge over Pharenda River in mile 13 of the Gorakhpur Deoria Road in the Gorakhpur district, United Provinces —Approx. cost 2,80,000|-.
3. Construction of a bridge over Little Gandak in mile 3 of the Captain-Ganj Zamkohi Road in the Gorakhpur District, United Provinces—Approx. cost 4,00,000|-.
4. Construction of a bridge over the Saun River in mile 30 of Siswa Mata Road in the Gorakhpur district, United Provinces—Approx. cost 1,20,000|-.

Bill of quantities, forms of tender, conditions of contract etc. can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- for each work.

Earnest money to be enclosed with the tenders is 2% of the approx. cost as given above against each work. Last date of receiving the tender is upto 2 p. m. of 25th Feb. '47.

Contractors are at liberty to tender either for all the works or for one, two or three works. It should however be clearly understood that all the works are independent of each other and the Government reserves the right to give any work to any one.

The undersigned is prepared to consider alternative designs from the contractors themselves. In such a case the contractor should quote a lump sum as well as an item rate tender for the construction according to his design.

Further details can be seen at the office of the undersigned any day (Sunday and Holidays accepted) between 10.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

S. B. MATHUR,
Executive Engineer,
Bridge Survey Division,
Opposite,
Govt. House, Lucknow. (1550)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JANARDAN RAGHUNATH WARICK for self and as the Manager or Karta of his joint and undivided Hindu Family, (2) SHAMRAO RAGHUNATH WARICK and (3) YESHWANT RAGHUNATH WARICK, all of Thana Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (non-redeemed) together with tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khattar Gully Lane in the City of Bombay, admeasuring 202 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1259, Old Survey No. 471, New Survey No. 7559, Cadastral Survey No. 384 of Girgaum Division and Municipal "D" Ward No. 1012 and formerly Street No. 14 but now 44 and bounded, on the North by the property of Ratilal Purahottamdas, on the South by the property of Maganlal Tribhowandas, on the East Khatter Gully Lane and on the West by the Oart of Amarchand Madhavji.

R. K. GANDHI,
For M|s Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1947. (1564)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Bombay Municipality, invites tenders for the supply of Incandescent Oil Lamps.

Tender forms can be had from his office at 566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11, on payment of Rs. 2|- per set. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P. M. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1947. (1562)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOM BURJORJI MAZAGONWALLA and JAL PIROJSHAW KERRAWALLA, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 22nd day of September, 1932, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ali Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,054 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay bounded, on the North-East by Plot No. 146 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Husein Currimbhoy, on the South-East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West partly by Plot No. 148 of the said Estate leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North-West by the land of the said Trust laid out as a service passage and which piece of land forms a portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 4091 (5), St. Nos. 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D, Agripada Chawl Street and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4/1865 of Byculla Division.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1947.

JOSHI & CO.,
Puchaser's Attorneys. 1560

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE PIANO, ETC.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property M|s BENNETT & CO., will TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1947 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Menkwa" Building (Basement) Outram Road Fort, articles belonging to various vested firms such as: Kneke Baby Grand Piano, office desks, and tables, steel cupboard, chairs, counter, Book cases, sideboard, garden roller, Lawn mover, etc. On view from 21st.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF BIG LOTS TEAK WOOD.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay, we shall sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 23-1-47, 3-0 P. M. (S.T.) at Tulsi Pipe Road, near Matunga Station (B. B. C. I.), Insolvent Pritum Tharumul Sapra, traded as M|s. Sapra & Co., big lots teak wood, deal wood boxes, timber, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

FOUNTAIN PEN

Just arrived. Price: Gents Rs. 5; Ladies Rs. 4. Write for wholesale rates & samples.

AGENTS WANTED.
HOUSE OF COMMERCE,
P. B. 345, LAHORE.

SOLVE YOUR HOUSING PROBLEM

The MEGHRAJ HOMES LTD., will help shareholders in solving their HOUSING PROBLEMS within six months of their becoming a Shareholder of this Company.

For share application and other details write:—

LALA MEGHRAJ BANWARILAL & CO.,
Managing Agents:—
MEGHRAJ HOMES LTD.,
Hospital Avenue Road,
Soparibagh, PAREL, BOMBAY 12.

SHARK-SKIN, GEORGETTE AND CREPES

AT CONTROL RATES

POPULAR (Woollen & Silk) STORES,

Soparibaug Mansion, Soparibaug Road,
Poibavdi, BOMBAY, 12.

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